

The Wilmington Star.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 23

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED.

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

W. P. CANADAY.

FLATTING WOOD.

I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington. Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call.

may 21 tf W. P. CANADAY.

The Cotton Factory it is said will start in about two weeks. All hail to the new enterprise.

Gen. Jos. C. Abbott, Collector of Customs, is absent from the city in New York. We understand.

Capt. Southerland, our livery stable man, lost one of his finest carriage horses on Monday morning.

The Spelling Bee has been given up. What is the matter? Do not our people know how to entertain this modern bug?

Everything in our city smacks of Centennial. Even one of the church bells forgot itself and tolled forth a mournful sound.

It is very dry and dusty. This important item of news is for the benefit of our country friends, for all in the city are aware of it.

What has become of the Sound railroad? Has it died again? Where are those enterprising gentlemen Messrs. Geo. K. French, Carr and King.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY.—Two of the Fayetteville military companies arrived here on Tuesday night and left for Charlotte on Wednesday morning on the 6 o'clock train.

The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad company have decided to establish a depot and an agent at Mears Bluff, near the Guano Factory, six miles above the city.

The city authorities should sawdust Market street, if they can't do any better, it is the worst street in the city, and it is the one that nine-tenths of our country produce comes to the city on.

The National Cemetery under such competent and worthy hands as the gentleman who now has charge of it, is looking very nicely, and will be handsomely decorated on the 30th of May.

Persons owning property will do well to examine the ad of Hon. James Wilson, Chairman Board of County Commissioners. Mr. Wilson believes in giving timely notice to prevent quarreling. Good idea.

Capt. W. A. Cumming carried a small boat up to the centennial for the Democrats, who attend that jubilee, to go up Salt River in. There are a few Republicans who are on the ground to see it. Well done—may they enjoy their trip.

We call attention to-day to the advertisement of Jno. H. Allen, Esq., corner of Princess and Front streets. We keep on hand everything usually found in a first class jewelry store, and his prices are very reasonable. Give him a call.

One of our oldest citizens said yesterday that the day reminded him of a funeral. A wag of a Radical answered, those fellows have gone up to Charlotte to devise ways and means to bury the Union, was the cause of the funeral like gloom being cast over our city.

The city has built a bulk-head across the foot of Brunswick street, and as soon as the necessary filling is done, the citizens of Brooklyn can land wood and produce at this convenient dock. We hope the city will now grade and sawdust Brunswick street for convenient and easy hauling.

Mr. Gamburg, who was elected sheriff, and Mr. Nixon, who was elected Register of Deeds, of Pender county, tendered their resignations to the County Commissioners, and the Board elected Mr. Horrell as Sheriff and Mr. C. H. Manning as Register of Deeds. We are sorry that the gentlemen chosen by the people refused to serve, but as they would not, the County Commissioners have done well in their selections.

We understand that there will be about 150 families residing at the Sound below this city during the present summer. All, or nearly so, from this city. We admire their taste, it is one of the most pleasant places in North Carolina to spend the summer, and the amount of money it would take to pay your fare to Beaufort, or some other watering place, will nearly pay your expenses for a season at the Sound. Besides you can be with your family every night, and during the day attend to your business in the city.

INTERESTING SCENES.

of the sheriff's deputies taking a couple of prisoners to jail, on Wednesday, and when about half way from the court house to the jail, the two prisoners were fighting and continued so for several minutes, before the officers could get them; they finally did and locked them up.

Gen. Jos. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is dead. This gentleman has been one of the most prominent politicians of his day, and has made a reputation among the State Rights party that was long envied by his rivals. He has gone and will soon be forgotten, except among a few of his immediate admirers. "Peace to his ashes."

Tarboro H. & L. Company arrived here Wednesday morning, and left on the 3 o'clock P. M. train for Charlotte, in company with the W. H. L. Company, the W. H. & L. Company, the Fifth Ward Independent Bucket Company and the Cornet Concert Band. They made a very fine appearance on their way to the C. & G. Railroad Depot.

Mr. William Hottendorf, one of the firm of Hottendorf & Hottendorf, of this city, and one of the most enterprising of our German citizens, died on the 19th inst. His funeral will take place at the Lutheran Church to-day at 9 o'clock.

It is sad to part with our friends, and particularly so with those who have been building up our business and adding prosperity to our State and city. He has been a resident of our city for several years, and all who knew him respected him.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Sunday School Union, held at the Society's House, on the 13th day of May, you were elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Board. An acknowledgment of this notice at your convenience will much oblige.

Yours, very respectfully,
M. A. WURTS, Sec'y.
To GEORGE R. FRENCH, Esq.,
Wilmington, N. C.

The above correspondence explains itself. The American Sunday School Union know in whom to place their trust, and no man in North Carolina or in the whole country deserves more for persistent, hardwork and meritorious service in the Sunday School cause than our old friend, Deacon French.

The following is published by us for the information of our shippers, which we think will be of benefit to them:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
MALACCA, April 19, 1875.

To the Collector of Customs,
Wilmington, N. C.

SIR: To prevent the introduction of the potato bug into this country, by royal order dated March 17th, ultimo, the government of Spain has ordered that vessels arriving from American ports, with potatoes on board shall be sent to a four-lane quarantine, and the burning of the potatoes. It will be to the interest of vessels coming from the United States to consume or destroy all potatoes on board ships before entering a Spanish port. I will thank you to give this such publicity as you may think necessary.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. HANCOCK,
U. S. Consul.

The Federal Memorial Day will be celebrated in this city with more than usual interest by the ex-Federal soldiers and their Union friends, and we learn that large preparations are in progress to make the affair more than usually successful, to try and overcome the prejudice existing in our city and State against them. We have been handed by the Chief Marshal the following list of Assistant Marshals and Aids, who will officiate on the occasion.

Chief Marshal—Hon. James Heaton.
Aids—John H. Smythe, Esq., Hon. W. H. Moore, Col. E. R. Brink, Hon. Henry Brewington, C. S. Selwoss, Esq., Owen Davis, Esq., C. S. H. Manning, Hon. Geo. W. Price, Jr., James A. Lowery, Esq., Owen Burney, Esq., Edward Hewlett, Esq., Edward Nichols, Esq., J. N. Van Solen, Esq., Henry Taylor, Esq., S. Van Amringe, Esq., Duncan Holmes, Esq., John G. Wagner, Esq., Michael Hooper, Esq., A. H. Morris, Esq., Edward Howard, Esq., T. Potts, Esq., J. H. Brown, Esq., H. E. Scott, Esq., Hiram Hankins, Esq., F. W. Foster, Esq., and Duke K. Davis, Esq.

We hope that the Assistant Marshals will give their Chief all the necessary aid to make this Memorial Day a grand success.

There is a good Jersey farmer's wife who says her husband talked right straight along through the war without giving her any trouble; but now he gets so excited that he can't set on a barrel five minutes and argue the Beecher question without a "train" of his trousers. She says her nerves are "sinking" under it.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Mr. Charles F. Harris, the editor of the Concord Sun and the State Agricultural Journal, died at the Purcell House in this city on Saturday night last at six minutes past eleven. The deceased had been confined to his room for two days before his death, but on Saturday morning was well enough to walk about the room and converse with those who were present. In the afternoon of Saturday he became rapidly worse and physicians found the patient suffering severely from congestion of the lungs. "All was done that medical aid and kind attention could suggest, but without avail, and at the hour named above his spirit winged its way from earth, making no struggle to mark its exit but leaving the deceased calm and peaceful in death."

Charles F. Harris was aged about 42 years, and was a wife and three daughters to mourn his sad and unexpected death. The State could boast of few able editors than Mr. Harris, while his ready wit and genial good humor made him the life of the editorial fraternity.

Truly his death was a sad event in the meeting of the Press Convention in our city, and the occurrence has thrown a pall of grief over the festivities that were tendered the editorial fraternity calculated to survive and shadow its pleasantness for many a day.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners, met in special session Monday at 3 o'clock P. M. Present, Chairman James Wilson, and Commissioners A. H. Morris, J. G. Wagner, S. Van Amringe and Delaware Nixon.

On motion, the Board proceeded to draw the regular venire of jurors for June term of the Superior Court, and for New Hanover county. The following persons were drawn:

FIRST WEEK.—Roger R. Sullivan, Jno A. Everitt, W. H. Dart, Samuel Northrop, R. B. Freeman, Aaron David, Morris Bear, Jesse T. Emanuel, Trusdale, Jos. Smith, Isaac Spicer, James Loftin, Michael Hooper, W. N. Highsmith, Richard Cowan, Chas. H. Polly, Wright Daniels, Heskiah Reid, Christopher C. Morse, John G. Bannerman, Fred Jones, Alexander Hostler, Geo. H. Jackson, Sampson Israel, Adam Brown, Samuel Baxton, Jos. A. Ashe, Robert Morrison, B. F. Mitchell, L. J. Thornton, T. J. Southerland, James Sprunt, Jr., Daniel M. Smith, Wm. L. Jacob, Chancy G. Southerland, John J. Foster.

SECOND WEEK.—Jno C. Springer, Nathaniel Sparrow, Chas. Southerland, David Lofton, John A. Hargrove, Benjamin Jacobs, Benjamin Farrow, Jr., Charles W. Murray, W. H. Sholar, John W. Mills, H. VonGlabbe, W. J. Penny, Jesse Farrow, P. Heinsberger, Benjamin Merrick.

The application of H. L. Leonard to list the taxes of John L. Wescott, was granted. The application of Caroline Swann for relief, was referred to the committee on Poor.

The application of R. J. Jones for license, was granted.

The bills of W. W. Humphrey, Jas. K. Davis and Dr. S. S. Satchell were received and referred to the Auditing committee.

The application of M. E. Scott, Superintendent of County Poor House, for repairs for that institution, was referred to the Building Committee with power to meet and make recommendations.

The Board then went into a review of the tax list for the year 1875, after which a recess was taken until next Monday at 10 o'clock.

Young man, if you have the qualifications for the counting room or the law office, and can't find profitable employment in the city or town, don't stay loafing around waiting for something to turn up.

Take off your coat and go to work with your hands. You will thereby at least sustain yourself, and the fact that your physical powers are developed by work, will disqualify your mind for intellectual pursuits when circumstances call you into that sphere.

The times demand that every man and woman too, direct their energies to productive industries. One of the potent causes of the wide spread financial distress in our country, to our mind, is the simple fact that in our American Republic, north and south, we have too many drones—too many who eat and wear and spend, who don't work and produce.

The above is from the Nashville "Barbarian" and it is as true as our own pluck. We publish it for the benefit of our own young men, and hope they will take its advice. We are glad to see the press every where are doing their full duty in urging upon the idle men of the country the necessity of going to work.

THE ISRAELITES.

Last week we omitted to make mention of the courtesy extended to the Associate Editor of The Post by our Jewish friends by a special invitation from Messrs. Jacob Bear and A. Weil, to hear the lecture of Governor Vance before a Wilmington audience on "The Scattered Nations," delivered in the Opera House in this city for the benefit of the "Temple of Faith," which is about being built here.

Governor Vance's lecture was all that was expected, evincing great research and study into the history of the descendants of Abraham from the time of their deliverance from the bondage of the Egyptians, and showing that the distinguished speaker was master of his subject and knew whereof he was talking.

We are pleased to learn that the proceeds of the lecture netted quite a handsome sum, which will materially assist in forwarding the object had in view: the building of the proposed Temple.

We learn that the building committee of the Temple, of which Mr. A. Weil is chairman, have contracted with the Cape Fear Building Company for the construction of their Temple, and that the ground was broken yesterday preparatory to laying the foundation.

The plan for the Temple is an original one, designed by Mr. Alex. Strauss of this city, and is said by those well versed in such matters to be remarkably beautiful and peculiar in style.

The Temple is to be of the Moorish order of architecture, having a front on Fourth street of 45 feet, running back on Market street 68 feet, with the main entrance on Fourth street. The building will be of brick, succeeded in imitation of marble, will have a capacity of seating about 240 persons, and when completed will have cost about \$20,000.

Mr. L. E. Rice will superintend the erection of the Temple, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for a faithful performance of the work.

As we said above the ground was broke yesterday at 12 o'clock M. by the President, Mr. Solomon Bear, of this city, who made a very neat and sensible speech, to at least 500 persons. Mr. Bear wound up his speech by inviting the large crowd to his residence on Red Cross street, where he set out before them the good things of life, and thereby made his guests happy.

Mr. Bear understands how to please an audience, and he made a perfect success of it on this occasion.

There is no hold of human enterprise in which their success has not been at one time or another notable. At the bottom of it all, apparently at the bottom of the character on which their success has been founded, we find their traditional jealousy of every acre of water which covers good land. Neglecting the poor lands, they have directed into the fertile deposits lying under water and peat, and sought there a wealth that no other man can equal. Seeking this they have become patient, long-enduring, sturdy, hardy, and resolute. If a lake is to be drained, they sit quietly down and count the cost, the time and the interest that time will add to the cost, and then devise the means for the most effectual performance of the work; this done, the undertaking proceeds with the regularity and the persistence of the work of ants. If obstacles cannot be made auxiliaries they are overcome. They claim, as the disinherited people are idle, not as the world for the wind is idle in Holland—but they pass unheeded, and steadily, day by day, the tolling goes on until the end is gained, and a new territory has been added to the earth's domain.

"Show me Beecher, bub, and I'll give you five cents," said a stranger to one of the crowd, who was straining out of the court house the other day. "Gimme the money," cried the gambler, as quick as a flash, his eyes sparkling with cupidity. Having clutched the prize, he cast a few hurried glances at the throng and singling out Judge Fullerton, exclaimed, "There he is! That's him!" The stranger carefully scrutinized the chubby figure of the ex-Judge, and in a very thoughtful and deliberate manner observed, "Well, now, since I've come to see him, I ain't a bit surprised."

The New York Canal Ring struggles hard for existence. Governor Tilden has put his foot upon it, and appears determined to keep it there. As it is a Democratic fight we have no particular interest, except to see the people of the State benefited by the struggle. The Governor shows pluck in the fight, and deserves the thanks of all honest men.

Mrs. Beecher wants to be put on the witness stand, long enough to give her opinion of that long legged long-haired—but, there, there, violence is prohibited, so far as these columns are concerned.

So far from being a section of the judgment day, Mr. Moulton was in Mr. Beecher's eyes a bank of flowers.

A very remarkable difference, but perhaps the bank of flowers is as sweet by the other name.

TO 1861

The Democrats plunged the country into civil war without submitting the question to the people, against an express understanding to the contrary at the time of the election for delegates to the Convention.

They forced a flood of money upon the people, and afterwards repudiated the same.

They snatched the sinking fund of the State, which had been placed in their hands as a sacred trust.

They invested the entire school fund of the State in worthless Confederate bonds, and thus defrauded poor men's children out of the means of education.

They promised the poor men, that if they would, unless for twelve months they would, at the expiration of their terms, be allowed to return home, but instead of complying with their promise, they had them consigned and left their wives and children to suffer.

The poor men of North Carolina were hunted down by Democratic tyrants with bloodhounds, and forced to fight against their will.

The latest and crowning act of Democratic meanness consists in the refusal of the late Legislature to furnish artificial life or compensation to the poor unfortunate men who were forced to fight the slaveholders' battles.

After all this, the voters of the State are asked to again trust in Democratic promises. Rely upon it, that unless Republicans shall control the coming Convention the days of popular rule are over in North Carolina.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Now is the time for the free people of our good old State to establish upon a firm and lasting basis the privileges enjoyed by virtue of the Republican party. Let good and true Republicans be brought out in every county and let all men who desire to retain their rights put their shoulders to the wheel. The chances now lost may never be recovered.—Ex.

The Democratic Convention of 1861 passed an ordinance of secession and plunged the State into civil war without submitting the question to the people. Had the vote been taken, a very large majority would have voted for peace and against secession.

The Democrats of the last Legislature called a Convention without submitting it to the people. If the vote had been taken, a large majority would not doubt have voted against it. The Democrats are as afraid of the people now as they were in 1861, and they would not hesitate now as they did then to plunge the country into revolution if they had the power.

The only way to defeat their revolutionary schemes is to vote for Republican delegates who will preserve our present liberal Constitution and save the State an enormous sum of money by voting to adjourn the body.—Raleigh Era.

Keep it before the people that there is no need of a Convention in North Carolina; that the Democratic party, conscious of their meditated crime, were afraid to call it till Congress adjourned; that it is proposed to get up another Louisiana or Arkansas trouble in our good old State; that the Home-Steal cannot be trusted to men who unanimously voted against it in 1868; that the leaders in this Second Secession movement want the poor white men to be taxed to death in order that they may get pay for their slaves.—Pioneer.

The debt of New York city on the 30th of April, 1875, was \$150,330,191.77. To meet this heavy indebtedness, the city has a sinking fund of \$27,469,411.61. The debt of New York city, for the payment of which no provision has yet been made, is, therefore, in round numbers, nearly \$123,000,000.

In this debt we have the best Democratic showing on the continent. And yet this party wants to join the United States government! Let's practice a while longer in the city of New York. The nation has no use for it.—Chronicle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO TO ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP. May 21-17

GO TO ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used. May 21-17

GO TO ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. May 21-17

GO TO ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. May 21-17

GO TO ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the JEWELRY LINE.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, RINGS, COFFEE POTS, CUPS, BRACELETS.

See, etc., etc. May 21-17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of County Commissioners.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, Wilmington, N. C., May 17th, 1875.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 16 OF AN Act to raise revenue ratified February 14th, 1874, and Section 17 of an Act known as the Machinery Act, ratified the 2nd day of March, 1874, the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover County, met to-day at the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, for the purpose named in said acts, and have taken a recess until

Monday, the 24th day of May, 1875. At which time the Commissioners will proceed to revise the tax lists and valuation reported to them and complete the lists by compiling the tax payable by each person and making the same opposite his name. The session of the Board will continue for the space of

Three Working Days. The Board will hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property, or to the amount of tax charged against them. The property that may be unreasonably low, and persons who are empowered to summon and examine witnesses.

After the tax lists are made up and placed in the hands of the Sheriff it will be almost impossible to make correction. All bills must be considered the faults of the taxpayer, and notice is hereby given that no alterations will be made after the time expires except in accordance with the strict letter of the law.

JAMES WILSON, Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

WANTED AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand and retailed by one. What agents say, "I can make more money in this business than I can on a \$10,000 farm, all stocked."

Your Pictures please everybody. "I received the 50 you sent, and sold at the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

WHITNEY & CO., map 21-3m Norwich, Conn.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Sabbath School Convention held in the First Baptist Church in this city on the 4th and 5th of June, 1875. All parents are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

RANDAL BAILY, Chairman, RECCO JACKSON, Sec'y.

JNO. W. GORDON.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, Represents the following first class Companies.

PENN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Assets \$540,000 Already doing a leading business throughout the State. It has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Va.

Assets \$225,000 Has \$100,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of North Carolina Policy holders, and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia.

Assets \$500,000 A leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of \$100,000 in Raleigh.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets \$200,000 Already doing a leading business throughout the State. It has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which any Company may well be proud.

Small Companies Better Than Large Ones.

It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilities. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also that the business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths of the companies doing business in that city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

"Small lines, well scattered" is our motto. Office New Hanover Bank Building, 522-11-17 Wilmington, N. C.

BROCK'S EXCHANGE.

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use, American Ultramarine Works, Newark, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by the largest laundries on account of its pleasing color and cheapness. Superior for white washing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and the best.

American Ultramarine Works, may 7-17 Office, 72 William st. N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock at, between Water and Front Sts., Wilmington, N. C.

ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE PINT.

AGENTS WANTED!

EVERYBODY READ THIS!

NEW AND RARE.

The Celebrated

BARBOURINE CORN.

Raised in the Isle of Wight.

The important points of superiority claimed for this CORN are these: 1st. This Corn will yield from two to three times as many bushels per acre on the same soil and with the same culture. 2nd. The corn is heavier in weight, has a larger ear, thinner husk, and makes Corn Meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding stock. 3rd. That it will grow where other corn will not grow to maturity. 4th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost. 5th. The grains are very large, pure white, shiny and it is claimed that an ordinary yield is from 80 to 100 bushels on medium land.

Do not buy Foreign Seedlings, Old Fashioned Corn.

But Send One Dollar for 1 Pint Of The

BARBOURINE CORN!

With full Directions for Planting and Cultivating. Corn will be sent, pre-paid, on receipt of price. Address,

L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn. may 7-17

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO Pure AND

SILVER GLOSS STARCH.

For the Laundry. MANUFACTURED BY T. KINGSFORD & SON.

The Best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH, For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1842, and preserves its reputation as purer, stronger and more delicate than any other starch. It is fully equal to any other of the same name with either other titles.

Stevenson Macdonald, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority on Starch, says it is a most excellent article, and that in chemical and feeding properties it is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package. For sale by all first class Grocers.

may 7-17

PLANTS SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE respectfully notified that my

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

The Union soldiers and their friends, in and around Wilmington, should make suitable preparations to decorate the graves of those who laid down their lives for the maintenance of the American Union, and, for a time, forced respect to the national flag, not only abroad but at home. We do not believe it can be possible that the services of those brave men will be forgotten. It is not only that, but it is our duty to turn out, and go to their last resting place, at least once a year, and we should instill to the minds of our children that it is an honor, yea, a glory, to die for ones country, and a disgrace to fight against it. If every one who is interested in the Union cause does not turn out and show honor to those veterans that their great services entitle them to, who should. And then, again, we know not how long the Union people will have the chance to do so, for we verily believe that the time is not far distant, in the south, when an old Union soldier will not dare to throw a flower on the grave of one of his brethren that was killed in upholding the stars and stripes. Public opinion has to be cultivated, and it is being done to the prejudice of every man who believes in the Union of the States, and the time will yet be when the gray will govern this country, unless pains are taken and that speedily, to divert public opinion from that channel. We hope to see the Union soldiers bestir themselves, and have a rousing turnout on the 30th of May.

GOV. BROGDEN.

We publish a communication to the Herald from our esteemed Governor, Curtis H. Brogden. It is full of true patriotism, and as a North Carolinian we feel proud that we have a Governor who dares to write a letter with the true ring of unionism. We hope the good people of the Old North State will take the advice offered in this letter, and our merchants, mechanics, farmers and industries of every kind will be fully represented at our National Centennial. The Centennial at Philadelphia will not be a party organization for the benefit of the Republican or Democratic parties, but will be a general celebration of our national independence; a celebration that every man can attend and enjoy, and feel assured that he will not be insulted on account of his politics or place of nativity. A Southern man will be as much at home there as a Northern man, and those true patriots will show their wisdom and tact by treating every one courteous, kind and affectionate. It will be a re-union of brothers, and we are confident that if the south is properly represented that the people of the North will "kill the fatted calf," to welcome her brethren back in the fold of true brotherly love. How different it will be from the one that took place yesterday at Charlotte, where no one was invited except he was a true Democrat or was showing a weakness for that party, by his acts and words. We might well exclaim, how long, O, how long, before these men, these ultra secessionists will learn some sense and wisdom! Never were afraid, they have been raised to believe that their opinions are the best, and every one that does not think as they do are the enemies to the south, and we candidly believe that they will never learn the path of duty and patriotism.

MISSOURI CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Missouri is now luxuriating in a Constitutional Convention of its own, and the ku klux democracy don't know whether they are happy or not. Politically the Convention is divided into sixty-three ku klux democrats, nine Union Republicans and two milk and water liberals.

The Convention was organized on the 4th inst., by the election of ex-Senator W. P. Johnson as President. This man's chief claim to the position was based on his record of disloyalty to the United States government which he had sworn to support, and for which disloyalty he was expelled from the United States Senate.

The indications are that this Convention will make a Constitution for Missouri as ultra in its character and provisions as the strongest State rights, anti republican, ku klux, bourbon democrat could hope for or desire.

These sainted democrats could not take their seats in their Convention until they had taken an oath to observe and respect certain existing organic laws; the first thing they attempted after their organization was to set aside their obligations in this respect, and to rip up and re-model everything to suit themselves.

The ku klux democracy of the Missouri Constitutional Convention tenders the compliment of the season to the klux democracy of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, and points with pride to what they are doing in the way of nobly disregarding unauthorized Legislative restrictions on Constitutional Conventions.

Miss Anthony is mentioned by the St. Louis Republican as the "voluptuous modern Cleopatra." Now, then, impertinence.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE AT CHARLOTTE.

The Democratic Jubilee came at Charlotte yesterday. This affair has been gotten up under the name of the "Mecklenburg Celebration." They have made it so for the purpose of hiding their real intentions to get the general public to pay the expense of it, not having the money themselves, and being too selfish to do so even if they had. They intended to have a consultation concerning the next Presidential campaign, and they knew of no better time for this than at the Mecklenburg Centennial. Then, again, their hellish purposes would be hid from the view of the American people.

Who have they invited? Not a single Republican of prominence! Not a single distinguished General of the Union army! Not a single distinguished Statesman!—no one except rebels and copper heads. Those who distinguished themselves in the late war for their rebel sentiments and disunionism, and since the war for abusing the United States Government for maintaining the Union and putting down rebellion in the States. Those and no others are the controlling element at this Charlotte reunion of the Ku Klux and White Leaguers of the United States. May they enjoy the occasion, for they never will meet with success in overturning the Government of the United States, unless the people of the North forget themselves and allow them to get a Democratic State Rights President. If they do, then the old union ship is wrecked on the shoals of rebellion never more to be resurrected from the depths of slaveryism.

TOADYISM.

And now our neighboring Star has it bad. "Two of Indiana's distinguished sons will be present at the Centennial on the 20th." "Hon. M. C. Kerr is a hard-money western Democrat, which at first blush has the appearance of an anomaly." Certainly, just so, but while on the currency question he may not, in this latitude to be considered orthodox, he is sound in everything else—as a Democrat! My! And so the Star thinks so long as a man is a Democrat he is sound, even if he ain't exactly orthodox on the money question. Well, the Star thinks orthodox in Democracy a sufficient excuse for unsoundness on the most vital and important question that affects the people of the South, and so long as a man can go the whole hog on the Democratic platform, it don't make any difference whether we have any money or not.

And then Gov. Hendricks, too; just think! Oh, that will be joyful! "And whether he ever be President or not, the Star will esteem him for his rich qualities of heart, and admire him for his sagacity and firmness. He never hated or distrusted the South, though he loved the Union." What a nice fellow Hendricks is, to be sure. "He was in the forefront of the Liberal movement in the ranks of the Northern Democracy. He has a right to our hearts, and he shall ever have and hold them." And therein is to be found the milk of the coconut. He was in the forefront ranks of the Northern Democracy!

But don't it strike one as a little amusing that the Star should be blazing away as a first-class Democratic screamer and don't remember that but a short time ago its stomach was very sick at the idea of being called a Democratic newspaper, and wanted the name of the whole abortion changed and re-christened as the Conservative party? We wonder if the Lion of the Journal has captured the Lamb of the Star? and wonder if the Centennial has anticipated the millennial, and we are to have the glorious sight of the Lion and Lamb lying down together? Who knows?

HAVE THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE ACCEPTED THE SITUATION.

When the rebellion ended by the surrender of the southern armies by Lee and Johnson, the general belief all over the country was that the people of the south were going to do the clean thing and accept the situation in good faith—have they done it? Any one who has lived in the south, with Union sentiments, can answer the question unhesitatingly, that they have not. And they are further from it to-day than they were in 1865, because at that time they were governed by the bayonet, and appearances were at any rate that they were willing and anxious to become reconciled to the American government and be good and law abiding citizens, but as the years have rolled on they have become more bold, at first they simply talked, then they commenced to organize and finally succeeded in wresting most of the southern States from the hands of true Union men and placing them at the mercy of the old slaveholding oligarchy and ku klux, but they are not satisfied at that.

Now they are trying to get control (and many of the best American statesmen think they will succeed), of the general government. God forbid. As we said above, they are becoming more and more bold every day. Who would have thought that in ten years after Lee's surrender, and the southern States placed under military rule, that the rebels would turn out in their old uniforms, with their old battle flags and under the organization of their old companies and regiments, and with the confederate flags flying in a process-

sion. Yet it was so on the 10th of this month, when the procession, under command of an ex-confederate Colonel marched to the confederate cemetery, with the old "Wilmington Light Infantry," (an organization that existed before, and fought throughout the late war in the confederate army, in full uniform of gray, and with their old battle flag, carried by two ex-confederate officers of rank, and further on in the procession there were one hundred confederate flags flying. The speaker boldly and defiantly insulted the Union soldiers, and called them and their officers brutes, and landed to the skies the rebel soldiers for fighting against the flag of their country. He told his hearers that these soldiers, referring to those who were lying under the sod, had died in defence of their country. Now if this is so, the Union soldiers died fighting against it and in a bad cause. How will the people of the north like such language as this? How will the old Union soldiers like it, we will leave for them to answer.

What does this look like. But this is not all, the North Carolina Press Convention met here last week and all of the leading Democratic editors in the State were present. On the first day of the Convention a leading Democratic editor offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, it is proper that the brave people of this State should honor those who bravely laid down their lives in their defence; and, whereas, brave men accord to the late Maj. Gen. Wm. Dorsey Pender patriotism, gallantry and faithful devotion to duty; and appreciative as North Carolinians the glowing tribute paid him by the great Confederate Captain, who writes of him: "The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity here only equalled the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character he was an officer who never held his proper rank; he should have been one of my corps commanders."

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that there should be erected to the memory of W. D. Pender in the capital square at Raleigh a statue of this hero, a friend of humanity who gave to his country his noblest service and offered up his life as a sacrifice to civil liberty.

Resolved, 2d, That the members of the State press constitute a general committee to bring this matter before our people and urge upon them the necessity of honoring in an appropriate manner one of the greatest soldiers born upon North Carolina's soil.

Resolved, 3d, That Robert Strange of Wilmington, D. H. Hill of Charlotte, W. R. Cox of Raleigh, Geo. Howard of Tarboro, and J. J. Davis of Franklin constitute a special committee to act with the press in devising means whereby the monument may be erected.

No one in North Carolina admires a brave man more than we do, but this is a direct attempt to place rebel Generals monument beside that of George Washington in the Capital Grounds of the State. It is a direct attempt to incite rebellion and make it respectable.

How will the people of the North, those old Union loving citizens, relish this attempt to make treason respectable and unionism disgraceful. And yet you will find a large lot of good people in the north who wish to forgive these fellows for the greatest offence known to nations, and it is very commendable in them, but at the same time the rebels are preparing to do the same thing over again and are really laughing at what they are pleased to term the northern fools for forgiving them, when they have not, and do not ask for it. How have they accepted the situation? Why they only had one hundred confederate flags out on the 10th of May, 1875, but in 1876, there will be more battle flags, and thousands of confederate flags, and the boldness will continue until a Union man will not dare to stay in the south and say that he respects the Stars and Stripes. It was so in 1860 and 1861, and it will be so before 1881. History only repeats itself.

CONVENTION CAMPAIGN.

In an editorial article with the above heading, the Journal of last Sunday says that certain matters "have so engrossed public attention that the importance of the election in August for delegates to the Constitutional Convention has been somewhat overlooked." "The delegates to the Convention will rewrite the fundamental law of the State which will in all probability outlive the present generation. The Convention, of 1865 gave us a Constitution, which, except a single amendment, was not changed until 1861, and then only by influences brought about by the impending war. Indeed we may say that there was no material change until 1865, when strangers, aliens in blood, in affection and in interest, took possession of the State, and under protection of federal bayonets fastened upon us our present Constitution, infamous in some of its principles; antagonistic to our best interests in nearly all."

"The Convention * * * will submit to the people of the State for their adoption or rejection, a new Constitution. What its character will be depends upon the people themselves.—Whether we are to have a Constitution which will reform our State government, conform the fundamental law to the wants and sympathies of the people, and under which North Carolina can join her sister States in their onward march in prosperity will, of course, depend upon who the delegates are. The

people can and their most vital welfare demands that the best men in the several counties should be nominated and elected. We want delegates who not only know what the best interests of the people require, but who have the moral courage to give us a Constitution which will protect and foster those interests. * * * It behooves us, therefore, to begin the work of preparation at an early day. * * * Our dearest hopes, our dearest rights are the prizes for which we fight."

Sampson found honey in the carcass of a carrion, and we find words of wisdom in the columns of the Journal, albeit we find them terribly mixed up with much that is bad. The people of North Carolina comprehend the vital necessity of sending good men and true to represent them in the approaching Constitutional Convention, and they will send them—not such men as the Journal intimates a desire to see sent there, men who have treason in their hearts; whose very souls are filled with hatred of everything that is good and pure; men who would gladly see the glorious fabric of the American Union leveled with the dust; men who would gladly, if they dared, lay their impious hands on that sacred and glorious fabric, and themselves level it with the dust; men who would forget every sacred pledge and every solemn obligation; who would make laws solely in the interests of a slave oligarchy; who would deprive the poor man of the boon which, for the first time in the history of North Carolina, a Republican Convention in 1868 gave to him, the homestead and personal property exemption law; men who would disfranchise every poor man in the State by requiring a property qualification for voters, and requiring all voters to show their tax receipts before being allowed the elective franchise. These are the men that the Journal and its ku klux confederates want sent to the Convention, but who the people of North Carolina have determined shall remain at home.

The Journal wants the Constitution of 1865 re-enacted; a Constitution which experienced no material change until 1865, when, after years of blood and suffering and pain North Carolina emerged from her bonds of slavery and tyranny into the broad light of a free State; when, as the Journal says—

"Strangers, aliens in blood, in affection, in interest, took possession of the State, and under the protection of federal bayonets fastened upon us our present Constitution, infamous in some of its principles; antagonistic to our best interests in nearly all." The strangers and aliens whom the Journal prates about were the men who frustrated the evil designs of such men as those that paper wanted sent to the Convention—men who did all they could to destroy the Union, who plunged the State and the South into a bloody, fratricidal war, and who, when whipped, came cringing and fawning around these strangers and aliens; and when, by the magnanimity of the federal government they were, upon their taking an oath to support, protect and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States again invested with the rights and liberties which they had forfeited, are again trying to alienate the feelings of the people from their fealty to their government, and again plunge them into strife and blood and war. "A burnt child dreads the fire," and a betrayed and indignant people will surely reject the men who once led them into such untold and terrible misery. Thank God for the federal bayonets that guaranteed the safety of the people while they were framing the Constitution of 1868, and we pray that He in his mercy, will give us the same protection and guarantee us the same blessed liberty for years to come.

MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION.

The Post promised last week to give more samples of the sentiments of leading men in the Confederacy about the state of affairs existing during the war; we give another installment today, taken from the documentary evidence which was published in the legislative proceedings of the extra session of 1863-64.

It seems that Governor Vance was terribly annoyed at the sportive way Confederate officers and troops had of helping themselves to whatever they wanted, and although Vance was and is great on a joke, he didn't see the point as made by these gallant Confederates. Under date of January 22nd, 1863, he wrote to Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War at Richmond:

"Dear Sir:—It pains me to have to communicate with you so often in the character of complainant; the necessities of the case must be my apology."

"There are a large lot of broken down cavalry horses quartered in the counties of Wilkes, Yadkin, Ashe and Surry in this State. The officers controlling them are pressing corn and forage at prices less by one half than the current rates in that country. As that country was almost ruined by drought last season, there will be the greatest difficulty in feeding the wives and children of the absent soldiers. * * * I am now purchasing corn at State expense in the east for the relief of that country."

In other words, a parcel of old broken down army horses, with their horrid officers and privates, were sent to eat out a section of country where but little had been left from the drought of the previous year, and although the Governor of the State was absolutely buying corn elsewhere and sending it to the famishing wives and children of

soldiers who had been torn away and sent off to Virginia, these army locusts were swarming over the whole country, devouring everything they could lay their hands on, and pressing corn and forage at less than one half of what it was worth!

Mr. Seddon referred the letter of the Governor to Gen. S. Jones, in whose command the horses were, and Lieut. Cook, of the 8th Virginia Cavalry, reports to him that "the horses were sent to North Carolina because they could not be fed in Virginia; that imprecations had been made from persons who had refused to take Confederate money in payment of their contracts, which he did not consider impressing. He further stated that if he had North Carolina money he could buy as much forage as necessary without making imprecations."

More than a month after the Governor had written to the Secretary of War about the outrages complained of, in a letter dated Raleigh, February 25th, 1873, he again wrote to Mr. Seddon a letter, in which he alluded to the fact that he had written him "respectfully asking the removal of a lot of broken down cavalry horses from the north-western counties of this State, of Gen. Jenkins' command, which were devouring the substance of a people threatened with famine," and that he "had not the pleasure of receiving a reply to that letter."

"I beg leave to inform you that their depredations are still continued, and they have become not only a nuisance, but a terror to the community. * * * With every possible disposition to aid in the support of the army, I have the strongest reasons conceivable—the existence of my own people—for declining to permit these horses to remain in that section of the State. Where the question of starvation is narrowed down to women and children on the one side, and some worthless cavalry horses on the other, I can have no difficulty in making a choice. Unless they are removed soon, I shall be under the painful necessity of calling out the militia of the adjoining counties and drive them from the State. I hope, however, to be spared such a proceeding."

This warlike message from the Governor soon brought forth a reply from the Secretary, who regretted that such serious opposition should be entertained to the continuance of Gen. Jenkins' old war horses in North Carolina. He had referred the Governor's letter to Gen. Jones, who was commanding there, "with the hope that the evil complained of would be inquired into, and, if found remediable, would be corrected." It had been continued only from the necessity of the case. It was supposed that benefit would result from sending the horses there, not only to the horses but to the people! Complaints similar to those made had come up from various counties in Virginia, too, for the crops of the last season were scant almost everywhere, and some irregularities are but too apt to occur with the rather irregular and partially disciplined cavalymen sent with the horses. Virginia authorities have been content with the efforts to redress these grievances by appeal to the officers commanding, and no effort has been made or intimated of a purpose to expel them by force."

All this gammon by Jeff. Davis' war Secretary didn't pacify an outraged and defiant people, and on March 21st, 1863, the Governor wrote to the Secretary that the impressionable soundrels had been lying to him. He says that the method of these men "was to go to a farmer's house, and tell him they wanted corn at \$1.40 per bushel, and if he did not sell they would take it. In some instances their Quartermasters attended public sales, and publicly notified the assemblages, (most of them families of absent soldiers), that they need not bid for the corn, that they were determined to have it! Yielding when resistance would have been useless, they (the cavalry) took the corn at such prices as they saw proper to pay—and this is not impressing! * * *

"I complain that a large body of cavalry horses are in North Carolina, eating up the substance of the people in a region desolated by the drought and reduced to the verge of starvation, impressing it at prices about one half the market rates—the people or the horses must suffer. I ask for the removal of the horses. It is denied or refused. That is the question. I am unwilling to see the corn taken from the mouths of women and children for the use of my troops. I earnestly request their removal."

The Post has more of these beautiful little glimpses at Confederate times, and asks the people of North Carolina, Do they want any more of such things?

Chicago is badly swamped financially. The delinquent tax list stood up \$4,750,000, and the city is borrowing money to meet the deficits in its treasury, by reason of the shortcomings of tax-payers. But worse than that, it is acknowledged that if all the delinquent taxes were collected they would not be sufficient to pay the outstanding liabilities of the city not provided for in the funded debt.

The above we clip for the benefit of our readers from the Journal, who forgets to inform its readers that the city of Chicago is governed by Democrats. Of course not a word about the so called party of reform.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central Railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequalled facilities for business shippers from

Wilmington and all Eastern Cities, TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY,

Rutherfordton, Asheville, Greenville, Spartanburg,

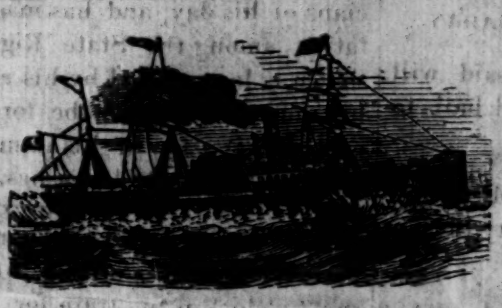
and all stations on the Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio, Atlanta and Richmond Air Line, North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads, as well as all points in Georgia and Alabama.

Insurance from Eastern cities guaranteed as low as via any other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned, Office in Bank of New Hanover building.

F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

CLYDE'S NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES, VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.



FAST FREIGHT ROUTES TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH.

NEW YORK.

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co., Semi-weekly, Sailing from New York.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,

And from Wilmington,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOSTON AND FALL RIVER.

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, connecting with the

OLD COLONY RAIL ROAD.

AND STEAMERS DAILY BETWEEN

Boston and New York.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Between New York and Wilmington, Wednesday and Saturday, from each port.

Shippers may rely on the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route.

NO DELAYS.

Connecting at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the Carolina Central Railway and Cape Fear River Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO

New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA CLYDE'S WILMINGTON LINE.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

D. C. C. MINK, General Eastern Agent, 29 Devonshire Street, Boston.

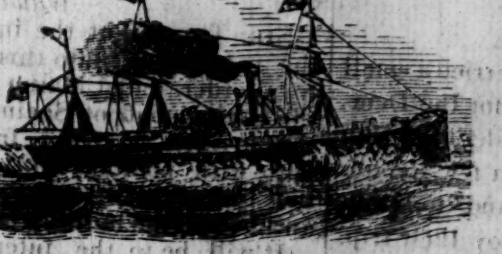
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, New York City.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines.

Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE AND SOUTHERN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.



FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH.

BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Semi-Weekly.

Sailing from BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

AND FROM WILMINGTON.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

WESTERN CITIES.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line

Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia, and

CLYDE'S PHILADELPHIA AND PROVIDENCE LINE.

more and Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore and Philadelphia Line, and the

Shippers may rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route.

NO DELAYS.

Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO

Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern Cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON STEAMERS.

For further information, apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

EDWIN FITZGERALD, Gen'l Agent, Baltimore, N. C.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26-11.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

THE BEST NOW MADE.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted for Five Years.

For sale at HEINSBERGER'S

nov 5 Live Book Store.

F. W. POTTER,

Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Smithville, N. C., April 7th, 1875.

April 16-31.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

The Centennial.—North Carolina
Wheels into Line.—An Eloquent
and Patriotic Letter from Governor
Brogden.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, April 28, 1875.
To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter in relation to the coming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, inquiring what arrangements North Carolina has made for the purpose of securing representation in the Exhibition; also what industries, types of manufacture, products, mining ores or a completed invention will be exhibited from this State.

I hope that many of our liberal and patriotic citizens will use their means and efforts to have North Carolina well represented in all the departments of useful industry and skill, so that there may be some living evidence of our growth and progress during the past hundred years. We are part of our great National Union and rejoice in its progress and prosperity. More has been done for the improvement of the condition of mankind, for the advancement of our material resources, and for the development of the arts and sciences in the United States during the last fifty years than has been done by all the nations of Europe within the last five hundred years.

I hope that our agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing industries may be all well represented, and that the administration of our charitable and benevolent institutions, our asylums, schools and prisons, our chambers of commerce, our agricultural societies, our institutions of science and learning, and our diversified industries may be brought prominently in view, in order that our advancement, growth and progress may be better seen and known. It will afford the most favorable opportunity that our State has ever had to advertise herself to the world, to send some reliable information concerning her means and resources, and to invite immigration and capital from other countries to locate among us.

Feeling much anxiety for North Carolina to participate with her sister States in the celebration of our national Centennial, I sent a special message to the late Legislature upon this subject; but that body failed to give any assistance to our people to contribute to the Exhibition.

I shall appeal to our leading citizens, who have a deep and lively interest in the prosperity and welfare of the whole country, to encourage and sustain this noble enterprise by their patronage and support.

I regard the Centennial of our American Declaration of Independence as the greatest event in the interest of peace and friendship that has ever occurred in our national history. Believing, as I do, that it will exercise a most favorable and beneficial influence and effect in promoting concord, union and harmony, I hail it with joy and will do all in my power to promote its success.

I am pleased with the industry, ability and influence which the Herald is exerting to make our great National Centennial Exhibition what it ought to be, and as I trust it will be, the pride and admiration of the world.

The Herald deserves well of the country for its persistent and powerful advocacy for the Centennial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN.

The Washington correspondent of the American Citizen, of Lexington Kentucky, in a recent article says among other things: A retrospective view of the great Republican party compared with its present, presents a problem for solution. It has truly been the party of freedom, the party of progress, the party of strength and nerve to keep the Union in a state of preservation, in short, the party of peace and prosperity. Yet today it is oftener brought to judgment and weighed in the balances of public opinion than its opponent, the Democratic party, which has been the hotbed of rebellion, the advocate of slavery, murder, hate, assassination, unequal laws and retrogression. These may not be the tenets held or practiced by individual Democrats, but they are the principles of the party. *As contrasted*, the principles of Republicanism are founded in love, peace, equality, protection and progression. Then why need we fear, The Republican party is the farmer's party, the mechanic's party, the banker's party, the miner's party; in short, it is the party of the good citizen. Who shall be our next President, is a matter of great concern to the colored citizen. Shall it be the blustering Republican, or the KKK, negro-hating secession Democrat, or the pharisaical Republican, who tells how pure I am, or shall it be the silent Republican, extravagant in nothing but just in all things, one who loves his country for the good he can do, who is no partizan, but always ready to mete out justice to North, South, East and West, black and white alike, whose conservatism, if conservative, tends to peace, destroys jealousy and faction, and represents independence and peace. With such a man at the helm, and the ship of the State is safe. There is such a man within every man's recollection. He has already won great success. He is no partizan. The north has learned to esteem him, the south to respect him. He, better than any other man, would bridge the bloody chasm. He mingles with justness, firmness, equality and respect for all. He represents the sentiment Union and Peace. In due time we shall tell of him more fully.

Vice-President Wilson is eating too many big dinners down south. The first thing he knows he will be too much of a dyspeptic for the Centennial candidacy.

The editor of the Democratic Sentinel, of Lewistown, Pa., has written a letter to Hon. W. D. Kelley, M. C., inquiring if the recent report of his changed views on Southern affairs was correct, and received a reply worth a passing notice.

It will be remembered that this distinguished statesman, after the adjournment of the last Congress, made a trip to the "Everglades" in Florida, probably for the purpose of recuperating his exhausted energies, caused by his arduous Congressional labors during the preceding ninety days, in the genial atmosphere which embalm the land of mosquitoes and alligators; that in due time he made his way back to the North, and was interviewed by the ubiquitous newspaper reporter, through whom he announced a change of views in relation to the wisdom of force bills, resulting from his familiar intercourse with the people of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida; that he regretted having voted for such stringent measures; believing the relations of the colored and white people of the South to be most excellent; and that the South was suffering chiefly for more currency, thus confirming him in his convictions of the wisdom of his Congressional speeches in favor of inflation, etc.

His Democratic neighbor, the editor of the Sentinel, noting these utterances, believing them to have a bearing favorable to the Democracy, and probably remembering Mr. Kelley's utterance last autumn announcing his readiness to desert the Republican party if his currency theories should not be adopted as party measures, and deeming it a good time to make Kelley express himself more fully, requested him to write another letter.

The desired letter has been written and printed in the Democratic Sentinel. From this epistle it appears that Mr. Kelley was led to support the force laws, on account of "circumstances that had transpired in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas; and that is on this point; that these convictions have been mortified," but that on the currency question his views are now the same as expressed by him in 1857; that on the whole he thinks the Sentinel has "overestimated the change of opinion he has undergone."

This is as we expected. Mr. Kelley was led to vote for stringent laws on account of "circumstances that had transpired in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas," since which he has traveled by rail from Washington through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia to Florida, and back again through the same States to Washington, and talked to the people, white and colored, in those States, and "prolo" his views changed as to the condition of affairs in "Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas," states which he has not visited, whose people he has not seen, and with whom he has not conversed! Not having been within hundreds of miles of the people in the disturbed districts on the Mississippi, whose condition it was supposed by him furnished occasion for stringent laws to preserve the peace and good order of society, his change of opinion on this point, during his travels on the Atlantic sea-board, must be considered of immense importance.

But in this carefully-prepared letter Mr. Kelley does not call in question the existence of the facts which a month or so earlier he supposed justified stringent legislation. He admits their existence and palliates in these words:

"If it be true that 'an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop,' we must expect turbulence among millions of men who live in constrained idleness because there is no market for their labor. No measure of force will reduce such a community to order. It will always be liable to have its passions inflamed by trivial causes, and should not on such occasions be harshly dealt with. Hence, my regret at having voted for the Force bill."

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that in Mr. Kelley's opinion the mob violence and election frauds of "Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas," which he heretofore supposed should be punished as crimes, can be cured more readily by the more simple process of inflating the currency. As a satisfactory specimen of moral reasoning, we conclude this Sentinel letter deserves to be embalmed in Mr. Kelley's next book, for the use of the schools. If not as conclusive as a mathematical demonstration, the defect must be attributable to the difficulty of the subject, and not to the absence of cogency on the part of the writer.—*Chronicle*.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has recently returned from a trip south.—We see no reason for abusing the Judge because he found everything lovely and serene in that once disturbed section. We are glad he came back with a good report from the land of sugar and cotton. It shows that the south is recovering its good temper, that the better class have some control over the ruffians, and that the civil rights bill, after all said over its destructive effects, had more of good than evil in it. True, the good reports do not blot out from the record the bad ones of the past, they don't restore a single murdered union man to life, they don't change the facts as they once existed, but they do show a decided improvement. If the Judge paints a correct picture, Gordon and Lamar must pull the long bow on the desperate condition of things south. We prefer to believe Judge Kelley, and sincerely hope that all he saw and heard will prove substantial enough to keep. The Judge's stories don't agree with those told by Senator Anthony to a reporter of the Graphic, but then the social characteristics of the men may account for the impressions produced on each.—*Chronicle*.

A conductor on the Union Pacific railroad put a "dead beat" off his train politely once. Kicked him off three times; then, finding the impetuous wretch in the car again, inquired: "Where in the blazes are you going, any way?" "Well," said the not-to-be-got-rid-of, "I'm going to Chicago if my pants hold out; but if I'm going to be kicked every five minutes I don't believe I'll make the trip." The conductor let him ride a little way.

The Cincinnati Commercial, (liberal independent newspaper,) which has affiliated with the Democracy long enough to speak authoritatively, has this to say of the practices and tendencies of the Democratic party:

If the country is about to be put under a Democratic regime, the taxpayers need not flatter themselves that we are to have an era of economy and retrenchment. We know of no instance where this has been the result of putting Democrats in office. In New York city the extravagance of Democratic administrations was notorious. In Arkansas the expenses of the Democratic administration for the past year are reported to exceed those of the previous year, when the State had Republican officers, by \$90,000. Indianapolis is suffering out because under Democratic rule the expenses have been run up more than a hundred thousand dollars in excess of those of the same period of Republican administration. In Ohio two years of Democratic government and legislation have produced no economic results, and in Cincinnati the old wastefulness and prodigality go on. They all have very liberal ideas when it comes to the expenditure of moneys they do not themselves raise.

The man who does not see that a military ring, composed of ex-confederate officers, is successfully at work in the South gaining control of the Democratic party is simply blind. The best men of that section are made to stand aside in the matter of political preference, and those who made records on the battle fields of the slaveholders' rebellion are selected to fill all the offices in the gift of that party. This is all very well on the surface, and no one would object to it if the members of the ring had truly and loyally abandoned their love for the Lost Cause.—But they have not done, and the result is the entire Democratic party has been leavened with the spirit of treason. State rights, exploded as the masses of the people believed by the war, are being reasserted in antagonism to the sovereignty of the nation, and before the next democratic national convention is held, these southern schemers will have so far led their Northern dough-faced followers from the path of true allegiance that the issues which divided parties before the war, with the sole exception of the question of slavery, will again be submitted to the people. There can be no middle ground on which a Third party may find foothold, unless the people are willing that the great principles which brought the Republican party into existence, and which enabled it to save the republic in time of civil strife, shall be ignored. This we do not believe to be possible. It is therefore almost certain that the next national campaign will be fought between ex-rebels and their sympathizers, on the one side, and Union men on the other. Who can doubt the result?—*Republican*.

Poor Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, is again in trouble. His declaration that the Conservatives of the South should, as a matter of policy, declare in favor of maintaining the political and civil equality of the colored people has been earnestly repudiated by a writer in the Atlanta News, who says:

The truth has got to come; and the sooner it comes the better. The position the negro now occupies in our midst is a shame and a disgrace to American freedom. It is a damnable outrage upon the blood that courses its way through the veins of the high-minded Teuton. It is an infamy as black as hell itself. It is a baneful curse that should never be solemnly sanctioned by a free-born Anglo-Saxon race. And when Gen. Gordon pretends to represent the true Southern sentiment by proclaiming a willingness to pledge himself to maintain negro sovereignty in this land, he is sadly mistaken.

The southern demagogue is unhappy! The civil rights bill has been in force about three months, and the terrible effects which were to follow in its track have not yet come to hand. No private house has been invaded by the dusky skins. No hotel has been overrun with their patronage, no white travelers have been forced to leave over crowded cars, no theatres have closed to keep away the clamorous crowds of black adherents; in fact, society everywhere appears better contented with the presence of the law, than it did with the prospect of its coming. No wonder the demagogues are unhappy. They have lost their stock in trade, and until they discover some new radical measure to build upon they will have no influence among the people. The defeated force bill may revive them a little.—*Chronicle*.

Although Congress does not meet for seven months the interest in the organization of the House of Representatives is becoming quite lively. One of the candidates for Speaker and two or three candidates for clerk are spending their time in Washington and are very busily engaged in the hope of advancing their individual prospects. Candidates for some of the other offices are also quite thick as they seem to think that more can be accomplished here than at any other point. With the possible exception of Gov. Walker, of Virginia, the south has no candidate for Speaker, but she looms up strong and mighty in candidates for all the other offices under the House. There will be some disappointed people before next Christmas.

The New Orleans Republican is simply disrespectful. Alluding to the recent meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association of that city, it says:

There is a decrepit old cabal at Washington known as the Jackson Democratic Association. On Tuesday night it mounted its wig, slapped its dogmatic snuff box, brought down its antique cane, glared through its spectacles, and indulged in a resolution in behalf of Thurman as President and Bayard as Vice President. Its cue, four embellished with funeral black ribbon, stood erect like the tail of a mastiff on guard, and admonishes the forty millions or so that the Jackson Association is still vigilant in their behalf.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE
New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE
have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.
From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH
PORT.

Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

ap 9—4f Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH
BEATEN RICE.

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,
(Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced
Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of

all kinds, TOILET SOAPS,

Fine Pale and Common

SOAPS, Twenty different

kind kinds of TONIC

BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,
Hay, Corn and Oats

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES
OF

Groceries at Wholesale
CASH or close buying customers can

be suited always, with Good Goods at
Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-ly
BRICK AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT
MATHIS & CO'S,

Office foot of Orange St.

PRICE \$7 00 & \$8 00
PER THOUSAND.

Delivered to order at \$1 per thousand.
feb 5—4f

The Post

IS
STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the Na-
tional Republican Party,

In accordance with the
PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more
backbone on the part of the men who claim
to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption
wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of
North Carolina, and every man who stands
for the Old North State will be considered
her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of
North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

(Great pains will be taken to give
A Correct Statement of the Market in Na-
val Stores, Cotton and Produce,
of Every Description;
Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manufacturing will
be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the
Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum,
(Postage prepaid by us)

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST.,
Trains will run over this Railway as
follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7.15 A. M.
Arrive in Charlotte 7.00 P. M.
Leave Charlotte 7.00 A. M.
Arrive in Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5.40 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at 6.30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at 6.30 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.
Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 6.00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, North-west and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Papers publishing our schedule will not be changed.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains
on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at 7.35 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at 11.50 A. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2.00 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 3.30 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9.50 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at 11.55 A. M.
Arrive at Union Depot at 1.37 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT
TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7.15 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at 3.11 A. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 5.19 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 7.30 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 8.30 P. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9.36 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at 12.39 A. M.
Arrive at Union Depot at 6.30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at
Weldon for all points North via Bay Line
and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with
Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace
Sleeping Cars on this train.

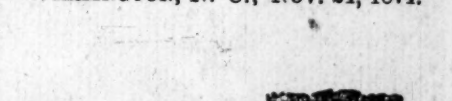
Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-
weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

Sept. 1-1f JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, 24th instant, the
following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington 6.10 P. M.
Leave Florence 11.40 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 4.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta 3.45 A. M.
Leave Augusta 4.15 P. M.
Leave Columbia 8.15 P. M.
Leave Florence 12.30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia
take through train leaving Wilmington at
6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily
(except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington 6.45 A. M.
Leave Florence 12.30 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 5.10 P. M.
Leave Columbia 8.30 A. M.
Leave Florence 1.10 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with
trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains
for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen. Superintendent.

may 24-4f

BEST

IN THE

WORLD!

NEW PROCESS

EMPIRE FLOUR

Every Package

Guaranteed.

WE ARE COMPLIMENTED daily

by old and new friends of this

Celebrated Brand

And we have the consent to use names

if necessary. One trial is all we ask,

and no other Brand will be used.

REMEMBER THE

NEW PROCESS EMPIRE.

IN BARRELS,

HALF BARRELS,

BAGS,

AND

ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front St.

march 29—4f

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY CHRONICLE

AND THE

Weekly Whig and Chronicle.

DAILY.

WEEKLY.

One year, \$8 00

Six Months, 4 00

One month, 1 00

One copy one year, \$2 00

One copy six months, 1 00

Ten copies one year, 17 00

Twenty copies, 30 00

Senator Brownlow will have control of

the editorial columns, which, in view of his

long experience and recognized journalistic

ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the

WHIG AND CHRONICLE will be a lively

journal.

The terms above given will be rigidly ad-

hered to, and payment will vary by the

amount of subscription.

Remittances may be made by draft, mon-

ey order or by registered letter at our risk.

Give postoffice address in full, including

State and county, and address.

april 16—2f

WHIG AND CHRONICLE,
Knoxville, Tenn.

THE

New Bern Weekly Times

AND REPUBLICAN COURIER.

This paper is regularly issued every Sat-

urday, and furnished to subscribers at \$1 50

per year, in advance. It contains a large

amount of reading matter, and is second to

no weekly published in the State. In es-

tablishing this paper, the proprietors of the

TIMES have incurred a considerable expense

for the purpose of presenting a first-class

paper, and we are pleased to say it has re-

ceived the encomiums and welcome of the

farmers and others in all sections where in-

troduced. Its circulation is rapidly increas-

ing, and we shall continue to improve its

columns, our motto being to give money's

worth for money.

We present usually not less than 19 col-

umns of choice reading matter in every is-

sue.

Subscribe for it at once.

Sample copies will be sent to any address

upon application by mail or otherwise. Ad-

vertising on liberal terms.</

is country. The steamship Nova Scotia, which arrived from Liverpool Baltimore a few days ago, reported experiencing great difficulty in getting through, and a large number of ships were frozen solidly in the ice-fields. The presence of such quantities of ice in the North Atlantic at this season of the year is unusual, and it will perceptibly affect our climate for several weeks to come.

Kelley of Pennsylvania has
the Blaine republicans. He be-
think the men who saved the
ought to surrender it.
people of Pennsylvania, who at
er time sold the dagger to keep
with Hawley and others,
inds are biased by that terrible
known as presidential fever.—
lie House is the rock upon
are shipwrecked, many hundreds
who might be useful to their
—*New North State.*

Middling 13

L PAPER QUOTE

The liveliest of times
now before us. With our
writing, new literature
and dramatic sketches, ap-
pearances, etc. Some-
times we can see some-
thing of the future.

Address
Detroit News Service,
Detroit, Mich.

[illegible]

PLANTATION FOR SALE—Over
hundred acres of good land. A three
room farm, all ready for cultivation,
three miles from the Town Centre.
8 feet of water to landing. Dred-
house and out houses all in good
order, location healthy. Apply to
Wiley & Morris.

W. N. HALDENBAM,
Pres. Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

SINGLES; SINGLES;
CONTRACT.

SAP AND HEART.

Low prices,
April 8-15

J. A. SPRINGER.

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

Beauregard and the Black Flag.

We print this morning Gen. Beauregard's letter addressed to Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, in answer to the inquiry of the latter as to whether he (Beauregard) had advocated the "showing of all prisoners taken under the American flag." The charge was made by General Frank Sherman, of this city, and was given as a reason why the former should not be invited to the approaching soldiers' reunion in Chicago. Gen. Beauregard confesses himself guilty, and very foolishly attempts to defend his course. He says that after the first battle of Manassas, when it was reported that the Federal government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as prisoners of war, he and Stonewall Jackson advocated "war to the knife," or what is generally termed the raising of the black flag. He does not state, what he well knows, that this "report" was false, and he does not inform us that upon learning that it was false he withdrew his recommendations. On the contrary, he goes on to say that he repeatedly advised the same course, sometimes on one pretext, sometimes on another. The advocacy of such barbarity, under the excitement and indignation of a report that it was to be followed by the Union forces, might have been pardoned, but his recommendation afterwards, and on the flimsy excuse that the forces under Sherman and Sheridan were guilty of unnecessary rigor in conducting the campaign, shows that the man was as void of humanity as subsequent events proved him to be of high military skill and ability. Moreover, General Beauregard is not such a stickler for the truth as might be desired. We venture to say that no "report" that Confederate prisoners were to be shot ever came to him in a form to command ordinary credence. Neither do we believe he was excited by the "emancipated condition of returned southern soldiers prisoners" as to be provoked into such utterly cruel recommendations. The advice was the emanation of a bad heart and an unevenly-balanced head, and it is to the credit of the southern leaders that it was practically ignored. The "beauty and booty" order of Beauregard, in which he endeavored to excite the hate and vengeance of his people by a deliberate falsehood, is well remembered in the North; and there is another little document which, unfortunately for him, is historical, which further proves that he is not particularly mindful of the truth. It was "subsequently, when the federals had penetrated certain portions of the south" and "burned Atlanta and Columbia," that General Beauregard again advocated this savage system of warfare. He did not wait for that. When Mr. Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation in 1862 in regard to slaves, and warning rebels to lay down their arms, General Beauregard sent the following message to a member of the Confederate Congress at Richmond: CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862. Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.: Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it; and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim to the world that the Union is a slave power. Let the execution be with the garrote.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.
It is, perhaps, a little creditable to the man that he is ashamed to acknowledge now the full measure of his guilt. But all this, Gen. Beauregard thinks, is amply atoned for by the fact that he treated Union prisoners well and did not shoot them when he so ardently desired to do so, and by the further important fact that he once took off his hat to a body of Union prisoners at Bermuda Hundred. His reference to the latter fact is a pretty fair indication of the calibre of the man. We venture to say he has remembered this striking act of condescension after it has been forgotten by every one else who observed it. It was gracious enough, but to boast of it afterward takes away its merit. If he had followed his own inclinations at the time, and shot that body of gallant soldiers after thus bowing to them, he would, we presume, have regarded the performance as complete. He ought to be heartily ashamed of his frothy and sanguinary advice in this regard, and instead of defending his course, ask pardon of the civilized world for his inhumanity.—*Inter-Ocean.*

We have heretofore spoken of the new process of making flour now coming into general use in Minnesota and elsewhere. It may justly be called a revolution in the trade. Briefly, the process consists in passing the wheat through a smut machine; then through the "Decorticator," where the outer fibre of the grain is removed; after this grinding coarsely and submitting to an air blast which separates the finer flour, composed of starch mostly, from the coarser or middlings, which contain all the saccharine and other nutritive properties of the wheat. These middlings, thus purified, are then ground, forming the "new process" flour.

The idea is of European origin, but has been vastly improved, and is still in course of improvement, in Minnesota. By the new process, sixteen pounds more of flour are produced from a superior flour. More stones are required as running is slower, but the power is made as much flour as formerly in consequence of the diminished speed. In price, the new process flour commands fifty cents more than that which formerly ranked as the best.—*Western Herald.*

Beauregard and the Black Flag—A Letter from General Beauregard to the Governor of Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23, '75.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 18th inst has been received, enclosing the form of an invitation adopted by a general meeting of the soldiers, sailors and citizens of Chicago to be sent "to all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and indivisible, to attend a grand reunion of all the soldiers and sailors of the United States, to be held at Chicago, May 12, 13 and 14, 1875," and inquiring how much truth there is in the remarks of a certain General Frank Sherman, who objected to the invitation being sent to me as "he was not in favor of extending an invitation to a man who had said he was in favor of shooting all prisoners taken under the American flag." I had hoped that the passions and enmities occasioned by the late war were replaced by kinder feelings, but it seems that there are hearts still rancorous enough to be ever anxious to stir again into a flame the dying embers of the war.

In this section of our country such exhibitions of animosity are confined to those who during the war were furthest from the enemy, gathering up the spoils in the wake of the contending armies. Is not this General Frank Sherman one of those despicable characters? Not from any regard for such windy declamation, nor for the man mean enough to sink to such base pandering to popular passion, but out of respect to myself and to those whose high and holy purpose history will some day vindicate, I will very briefly and frankly state the position I took in regard to the conduct of the late civil war as concerned federal prisoners. After the battle of the first Manassas, when it was reported that the federal government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as "prisoners of war," that Christian hero and able soldier, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and myself advocated that the Confederate government should then proclaim a "war to the knife," neither asking nor granting quarter. We, moreover, thought that the war would thereby come sooner to an end, with less destruction, finally, of life and property. We thought also that such a mode of warfare would inspire greater terror in the armed invaders of our soil and reduce greatly the number of army followers, bummers &c., who were ever the curse of all armed invasions.

Subsequently, when the federals had penetrated certain portions of the South, and developed a system of warfare in their operations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, and the inexcusable burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and the destructive march of General Sherman through Georgia and South Carolina, whose track was marked by smoking ruins and blackened chimneys; to the suggestion of General Halleck to destroy Charleston and sprinkle salt on its site that not even grass should grow thereon, to which General Sherman replied, that no salt would be needed, as one of his most reliable corps formed the right wing of his army and that it always did its work thoroughly; to the devastating march of General Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, relative to which he reported to the General-in-Chief of the United States army that "a crowd lying over the country would have to carry its own rations," but he did not say what became of the old men, women and children who then lived in that terrible valley! With regard to the mortality of prisoners on both sides, the "Washington Union" (October, 1863, contained the following article:—"In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following reply:—Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940; died, 22,590. Number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; died, 26,435. That is, two of the former out of every twenty-two and two of the latter out of every fifteen."

Comment is here unnecessary, in view of the condition and resources of our two sections of country, so diametrically opposed to the one practised by the Confederates when they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania under their great commander, General R. E. Lee. When I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned Southern prisoners, I again advocated the hoisting of the black flag, willing at any time to forfeit my life in the deadly struggle. Notwithstanding these views, I always treated my prisoners with humanity and proper consideration. I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg, most of whom are, I suppose, still alive, and can and certainly would testify to the fact. After the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same Confederate terms which I had offered before the attack. Through my intercession the federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel taken at Manassas were released, without exchange, by the Confederate government. The day after that battle one of the federal officers, whose friends I knew in New York, applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied federal prisoners to General Halleck, who, several weeks after, returned an equal number of convalescents from St. Louis to Fort Pillow. The officer in command there refused to receive them, because several of them were just from a small-pox hospital. General Halleck failed afterward to make good the exchange.

At Charleston I authorized Admiral Dahlgren to send supplies of clothing, &c., to the prisoners we had taken from him. These supplies were scrupulously issued to them.

At Bermuda Hundred, in May, 1864, when passing in front of a large body of federal prisoners, who had gallantly defended a position which I considered indispensable to us, I took off my hat to them, and they answered this salutation with cheers.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.
To His Excellency Governor JAMES D. PORTER, Nashville, Tenn.

"The National Government has done everything for the colored people that it could do, and our Federal Constitution has undergone important changes for their benefit," says the Buffalo Courier. "This being settled," it adds, "there remains no reason why the color of a citizen's skin should have more influence in politics than the color of his hair." We ask for no better Republicanism than is embraced in this emphatic declaration; but, unfortunately the color of a citizen's skin has much influence in politics when he attempts to vote the Republican ticket in the South. Just now affairs are comparatively quiet in that section, because there are no immediate political prospects of disquiet. But as soon as the political campaigns are reopened we shall hear of other outrages like those of Grant parish and Vicksburg. We do not believe as the Courier intimates, that the Democracy, when it has come to power, will assent to the rights of the emancipated race any more than they assent to them now, and the only result of that contingency would be the increased power of the assaults. So long as these assaults continue the color line in politics will exist, and the shade of a citizen's skin will, so far as the colored people are concerned, determine his allegiance to the Republican party.—*Republican.*

"The South should have a proportionate voice in the Government," cries the Buffalo Courier. "The South," in this connection, does not mean the entire Southern people, but merely the Democratic portion thereof. The South proper—meaning the entire people of that section—has had a proportionate voice in the Government ever since the adoption of the Reconstruction acts. When the Courier's idea is fully carried out there will not be a Republican member in Congress from any of the Southern States. This is the Democratic idea of reconciliation—i. e., let the State Rights party, which inspired and fought for the slaveholders' rebellion, have everything their own way, and then they will be reconciled. But what is to become of the pledges made by these people to bury their secession theories and acknowledge the superior sovereignty of the Government? And what is to become of the pledges of the Republican party that the obligations of the Reconstruction acts, including the enfranchisement of the blacks, shall be preserved inviolate?—*Republican.*

How the nabobs do itch to again have the power of inflicting the lash upon poor white and colored citizens! It would so remind them of the old days of slavery to hear the groans and witness the writhings of poor wretches under the sheriff's scourge. They would be willing to pay the cost of a convention for the privilege rather than miss having it. Let the people remember that they refused to have the convention restricted in this particular.

Dr. Wheeler, the member of the Legislature from Forsythe, put them to the test on this subject. That gentleman offered an amendment to the resolutions incorporating the convention to the effect that the convention should pass no law establishing whipping posts. The Democrats voted it down unanimously. Keep this before the people. Ring it on every stump. Charge it upon them on all occasions. One of the main reasons why the Democracy wanted a convention was to take revenge upon the poor white and colored people; and one of the main instruments of this revenge was to be the whipping post.—*Era.*

Speaking of statues reminds me of a incident which occurred the other day in Tiffany's. Among those who were standing in the store admiring several statues which had lately been placed there, was a lady accompanied by her little daughter, who evidently was not educated up to the highest degree of cultivation, masters of art, for she said, "Mamma, who are they? What do they mean?" The mother explained that "one was called Daphne," who was changed into a laurel tree as she was fleeing from her lover, and the other represented Hood's "Song of the Shirt." "Well, what is she making, mamma?" "A shirt, my dear; don't you remember stitch, stitch, stitch?" "Oh, yes; say, mamma, is she making some clothes for that other woman?"

Said a country postmaster when he found his commission was revoked, "Boy's start a new party, this one man power is played out." This is all there is of the third party movement. It represents the broken down political hacks, disappointed office-seekers, and the disgraced officials who lost their hold on an Uncle Sam's money box. The Democrats have already tared a cold shoulder on the Reformers; the Republicans never had any sympathy for them, and Carl Schurz has gone to Europe. For a new party this is a deplorable state of affairs.

"It's cruel in me to keep this, when I think of all the good it might do," said a charitable brother, weeping over a copy of Tracy's opening address, and that very afternoon he sent it West for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another steamer to the line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M. From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, ap 9-4f Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE.

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, (Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced

Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of

all kinds, TOILET SOAPS,

Fine Pale and Common

SOAPS, Twenty different

kinds of TONIC

BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,

Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES

OF

GROCERIES at Wholesale,

CASH or close buying customers can

be suited always, with Good Goods at

Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-ly

BRICK AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT

MATHIS & CO'S,

Office foot of Orange St.

PRICE \$7 00 & \$8 00

PER THOUSAND.

Delivered to order at \$1 per thousand.

Feb 5-4f.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the Na-

tional Republican Party.

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more

backbone on the part of the men who claim

to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption

wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of

North Carolina, and every man who slanders

the Old North State will be considered

her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of

North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in

Natural Stores, Cotton and Produce,

of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manufacturing will

be published.

All Communications to be addressed to

the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum.

(Postage prepaid by us.)

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 1

December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7:15 A. M. Arrive in Charlotte at 7:00 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 7:00 P. M. Arrive in Wilmington at 6:45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:40 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 6:20 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 6:00 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, North-west and Northwest with a short and cheap line to the seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Dec 13

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, 1

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at 7:55 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:50 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2:40 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3:50 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 9:50 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11:35 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:37 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 2:50 P. M.

EXPRE S AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7:15 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:10 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2:10 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3:20 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 9:10 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11:05 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:07 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Mail Trains make close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Exp. Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Fullerton's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5:45 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

Sept. 1-11 JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington at 6:10 P. M. Leave Florence at 11:40 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 4:00 A. M. Arrive at Augusta at 4:45 A. M. Leave Augusta at 4:15 P. M. Leave Florence at 12:51 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6:10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays)

Leave Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. Leave Florence at 12:00 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 3:10 P. M. Leave Columbia at 3:30 A. M. Leave Florence at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent.

Nov 24-11

BEST

IN THE

WORLD!

NEW PROCESS

EMPIRE FLOUR

Every Package

Guaranteed,

WE ARE COMPLIMENTED daily

by old and new friends of this

Celebrated Brand

And we have the consent to use names

If necessary. One trial is all we ask,

and no other Brand will be used.

REMEMBER THE

NEW PROCESS EMPIRE.

IN BARRELS,

HALF BARRELS,

BAGS,

AND

ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front St.

March 29-11

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY CHRONICLE

AND THE

Weekly Whig and Chronicle.

DAILY.

One year \$5.00

Six Months 4.00

One month 75

WEEKLY.

One copy one year \$2.00

One copy six months 1.00

Ten copies one year 17.00

Twenty copies 30.00

Senator Brownlow will have control of the editorial columns, which, in view of his long experience and recognized journalistic ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the Whig and Chronicle will be a lively journal.

The terms above given will be rigidly adhered to, and payment will invariably be required in advance.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order or by registered letter at our risk. Give postoffice address in full, including State and county and address.

WHIG AND CHRONICLE, Knoxville, Tenn.

April 16-21

THE

New Bern Weekly Times

AND REPUBLICAN COURIER.

This paper is regularly issued every Saturday, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 per year, in advance. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and is second to no weekly published in the State. In establishing this paper, the proprietors of the Times have incurred a considerable expense for the purpose of presenting a first-class paper, and we are pleased to say it has received the encomiums and welcome of the farmers and others in all sections where introduced. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, and we shall continue to improve its columns, our motto being to give money's worth for money.

We present usually not less than 17 columns of choice reading matter in every issue.

Subscribe for it at once. Sample copies will be sent to any address upon application by mail or otherwise. Advertising on liberal terms.

Address TIMES OFFICE, New Bern, N. C.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Statesville American.

17th Volume 1874.

Free Speech—A Free Press—

Free Voting.

THE AMERICAN.

Now in the seventeenth year of its existence, without ever having changed hand, is enlarged to a

SEVEN COLUMN JOURNAL.

And is one of the best newspapers published in the State, without ANY INCREASE in the subscription rate, which is

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1876.

30TH OF MAY, 1876.

The Union soldiers and their friends, in and around Wilmington, should make suitable preparations to decorate the graves of those who laid down their lives for the maintenance of the American Union, and, for a time, forced respect to the national flag, not only abroad but at home. We do not believe it can be possible that the services of those brave men will be forgotten. It is not only that, but it is our duty to turn out, and go to their last resting place, at least once a year, and we should instill to the minds of our children that it is an honor, yes, a glory, to die for ones country, and a disgrace to fight against it. If every one who is interested in the Union cause does not turn out and show honor to those veterans that their great services entitle them to, who should. And then, again, we know how long the Union people will have the chance to do so, for we verily believe that the time is not far distant, in the south, when an old Union soldier will not dare to throw a flower on the grave of one of his brethren that was killed in upholding the stars and stripes. Public opinion has to be cultivated, and it is being done to the prejudice of every man who believes in the Union of the States, and the time will yet be when the gray will govern this country, unless pains are taken and that speedily, to divert public opinion from that channel. We hope to see the Union soldiers bestir themselves, and have a rousing turnout on the 30th of May.

GOV. BROGDEN.

We publish a communication to the Herald from our esteemed Governor, Curtis H. Brogden. It is full of true patriotism, and as a North Carolinian we feel proud that we have a Governor who dares to write a letter with the true ring of unionism. We hope the good people of the Old North State will take the advice offered in this letter, and our merchants, mechanics, farmers and industries of every kind will be fully represented at our National Centennial. The Centennial at Philadelphia will not be a party organization for the benefit of the Republican or Democratic parties, but will be a general celebration of our national independence; a celebration that every man can attend and enjoy, and feel assured that he will not be insulted on account of his politics or place of nativity. A Southern man will be as much at home there as a Northern man, and those true patriots will show their wisdom and tact by treating every one courteous, kind and affectionate. It will be a reunion of brothers, and we are confident that if the south is properly represented that the people of the North will "kill the fatted calf," to welcome her brethren back in the fold of true brotherly love. How different it will be from the one that took place yesterday at Charlotte, where no one was invited except he was a true Democrat or was showing a weakness for that party, by his acts and words. We might well exclaim, how long, O, how long, before these ultra secessionists will learn some sense and wisdom! Never were afraid, they have been raised to believe that their opinions are the best, and every one that does not think as they do are the enemies to the south, and we candidly believe that they will never learn the path of duty and patriotism.

MISSOURI CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Missouri is now luxuriating in a Constitutional Convention of its own, and the ku klux democracy don't know whether they are happy or not. Politically the Convention is divided into sixty-three ku klux democrats, nine Union Republicans and two milk and water liberals. The Convention was organized on the 4th inst., by the election of ex-Senator W. P. Johnson as President. This man's chief claim to the position was based on his record of disloyalty to the United States government which he had sworn to support, and for which disloyalty he was expelled from the United States Senate. The indications are that this Convention will make a Constitution for Missouri as ultra in its character and provisions as the strongest State rights, anti-republican, ku klux, bourbon-democratic could hope for or desire. These sainted democrats could not take their seats in their Convention until they had taken an oath to observe and respect certain existing organic laws; the first thing they attempted after their organization was to set aside their obligations in this respect, and to rip up and re-model everything to suit themselves.

The ku klux democracy of the Missouri Constitutional Convention tenders the compliment of the season to the ku klux democracy of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, and points with pride to what they are doing in the way of nobly disregarding unauthorized Legislative restrictions on Constitutional Conventions. Miss Anthony is mentioned by the St. Louis Republic as the "redoubtable modern Cleopatra." Now, then, imperience.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE AT CHARLOTTE

The Democratic Jubilee came off at Charlotte yesterday. This affair has been gotten up under the name of the "Mecklenburg Celebration." They have made it so for the purpose of hiding their real intentions to get the general public to pay the expense of it, not having the money themselves and being too selfish to do so even if they had. They intended to have a consultation concerning the next Presidential campaign, and they knew of no better time for this than at the Mecklenburg Centennial. Then, again, their hellish purposes would be hid from the view of the American people.

Who have they invited? Not a single Republican of prominence! Not a single distinguished General of the Union army! Not a single distinguished Statesman—no one except rebels and copperheads. Those who distinguished themselves in the late war for their rebel sentiments and disunionism, and since the war for abusing the United States Government for maintaining the Union and putting down rebellion in the States. Those and no others are the controlling element at this Charlotte re-union of the Ku Klux and White Leaguers of the United States. May they enjoy the occasion, for they never will meet with success in overturning the Government of the United States, unless the people of the North forget themselves and allow them to get a Democratic State Rights President. If they do, then the old union ship is wrecked on the shoals of rebellion never more to be resurrected from the depths of slaveryism.

TOADYISM.

And now our neighboring Star has it bad. "Two of Indiana's distinguished sons will be present at the Centennial on the 20th." "Hon. M. C. Kerr is a hard-money western Democrat, which at first blush has the appearance of an anomaly." Certainly, just so, but while on the currency question he may not, in this latitude to be considered orthodox, he is sound in everything else—as a Democrat! My! And so the Star thinks so long as a man is a Democrat he is sound, even if he isn't exactly orthodox on the money question. Well, the Star thinks orthodox in Democracy a sufficient excuse for unsoundness on the most vital and important question that affects the people of the South, and so long as a man can get the whole hog on the Democratic platform, it don't make any difference whether we have any money or not.

And then Gov. Hendricks, too; just think! oh, that will be joyful! "And whether he ever be President or not, the Star will esteem him for his rich qualities of heart, and admire him for his sagacity and firmness. He never hated or distrusted the South, though he loved the Union." What a nice fellow Hendricks is, to be sure. "He was in the forefront of the Liberal movement in the ranks of the Northern Democracy. He has a right to our hearts, and he shall ever have and hold them." And therein is to be found the milk of the coconut. He was in the forefront ranks of the Northern Democracy!

But don't it strike one as a little amusing that the Star should be blazing away as a first-class Democratic screamer and don't remember that but a short time ago its stomach was very sick at the idea of being called a Democratic newspaper, and wanted the name of the whole abortion changed and re-christened as the Conservative party? We wonder if the Lion of the Journal has captured the Lamb of the Star? and we wonder if the Centennial has anticipated the millennium, and we are to have the glorious sight of the Lion and Lamb lying down together? Who knows?

HAVE THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE ACCEPTED THE SITUATION.

When the rebellion ended by the surrender of the southern armies by Lee and Johnson, the general belief all over the country was that the people of the south were going to do the clean thing and accept the situation in good faith—have they done it? Any one who has lived in the south, with Union sentiments, can answer the question unhesitatingly, that they have not. And they are further from it to-day than they were in 1865, because at that time they were governed by the bayonet, and appearances were at any rate that they were willing and anxious to become reconciled to the American government, and be good and law abiding citizens, but as the years have rolled on they have become more bold, at first they simply faked, then they commenced to organize and finally succeeded in wresting most of the southern States from the hands of true Union men and placing them at the mercy of the old slaveholding oligarchy and ku klux, but they are not satisfied at that.

Now they are trying to get control (and many of the best American statesmen think they will succeed), of the general government, God forbid. As we said above, they are becoming more and more bold every day. Who would have thought that in ten years after Lee's surrender, and the southern States placed under military rule, that the rebels would turn out in their old uniforms, with their old battle flags, and under the organization of their old companies and regiments, and with the confederate flag flying in a procession.

Yet it was so on the 10th of this month, when the procession, under command of an ex-confederate Colonel marched to the confederate cemetery, with the old "Wilmington Light Infantry" (an organization that existed before, and fought throughout the late war in the confederate army, in full uniform of gray, and with their old battle flag, carried by two ex-confederate officers of rank, and further on in the procession there were one hundred confederate flags flying. The speaker boldly and defiantly insulted the Union soldiers, and called them and their officers brutes, and lauded to the skies the rebel soldiers for fighting against the flag of their country. He told his hearers that these soldiers, referring to those who were lying under the sod, had died in defense of their country. Now if this is so, the Union soldiers died fighting against it and in a bad cause. How will the people of the north like such language as this? How will the old Union soldiers like it, we will leave for them to answer.

What does this look like. But this is not all, the North Carolina Press Convention met here last week and all of the leading Democratic editors in the State were present. On the first day of the Convention a leading Democratic editor offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, it is proper that the brave people of this State should honor those who bravely laid down their lives in their defense, and, whereas, brave men according to the late Maj. Gen. Wm. Dorsey Pender patriotism, gallantry and faithful devotion to duty, and appreciate as North Carolinians the glowing tribute paid him by the great Confederate Captain, who writes of him: "The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity here only equalled the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character he was an officer who never held his proper rank; he should have been one of our corps commanders."

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that there should be erected to the memory of W. D. Pender in the capital square at Raleigh a statue of this hero, a friend of humanity who gave to his country his noblest service and offered up his life as a sacrifice to civil liberty.

Resolved, That the members of the State press constitute a general committee to bring this matter before our people and urge upon them the necessity of honoring in an appropriate manner one of the greatest soldiers born upon North Carolina's soil. Resolved, That Robert Strange of Wilmington, D. H. Hill of Charlotte, W. R. Cox of Raleigh, Geo. Howland of Tarboro, and J. J. Davis of Franklin constitute a special committee to act with the press in devising means whereby the monument may be erected.

No one in North Carolina admires a brave man more than we do, but this is a direct attempt to place a rebel General's monument beside that of George Washington in the Capital Grounds of the State. It is a direct attempt to encourage rebellion and make it respectable.

How will the people of the North, those old Union loving citizens, relish this attempt to make treason respectable and unionism disgraceful. And yet you will find a large lot of good people in the north who love to forgive these fellows for the greatest offence known to nations, and it is very commendable in them, but at the same time the rebels are preparing to do the same thing over again and are really laughing at what they are pleased to term the northern fools for forgiving them, when they have not, and do not ask for it. How have they accepted the situation? Why they only had one hundred confederate flags out on the 10th of May, 1876, but in 1876, there will be more battle flags, and thousands of confederate flags, and the boldness will continue until a Union man will not dare to stay in the south and say that he respects the Stars and Stripes. It was so in 1860 and 1861, and it will be so before 1881. History only repeats itself.

CONVENTION CAMPAIGN.

In an editorial article with the above heading, the Journal of last Sunday says that certain matters "have so engrossed public attention that the importance of the election in August for delegates to the Constitutional Convention has been somewhat overlooked."

"The delegates to the Convention will rewrite the fundamental law of the State which will be all probability outline the present generation. The Convention, of 1835 gave us a Constitution, which, except a single amendment, was not changed until 1861, and then only by influences brought about by the impending war. Indeed we may say that there was no material change until 1865, when strangers, aliens in blood, in affection and in interest, took possession of the State, and under protection of federal bayonets fastened upon us our present Constitution, infamous in some of its principles, antagonistic to our best interests in nearly all."

"The Convention" will submit to the people of the State for their adoption or rejection, a new Constitution. What its character will be depends upon the people themselves. Whether we are to have a Constitution which will reform our State government, conform the fundamental law to the wants and sympathies of the people, and under which North Carolina can join her sister States in their onward march in prosperity will, of course, depend upon who the delegates are. The

people can and their most vital welfare demands that the best men in the several counties should be nominated and elected. We want delegates who not only know what the best interests of the people require, but who have the moral courage to give us a Constitution which will protect and foster those interests. * * * It behooves us, therefore, to begin the work of preparation at an early day. * * * Our dearest hopes, our dearest rights and the prize for which we fight."

Sampson found honey in the carcass of a carrion, and we find words of wisdom in the columns of the Journal, albeit we find them terribly mixed up with much that is bad. The people of North Carolina comprehend the vital necessity of sending good men and true to represent them in the approaching Constitutional Convention, and they will send them—not such men as the Journal intimates a desire to see sent there, men who have treason in their hearts; whose very souls are filled with hatred of everything that is good and pure; men who would gladly see the glorious fabric of the American Union leveled with the dust; men who would gladly, if they dared, lay their impious hands on that sacred and glorious fabric, and themselves level it with the dust; men who would forget every sacred pledge and every solemn obligation; who would make laws entirely in the interests of a slave oligarchy; who would deprive the poor man of the boon which, for the first time in the history of North Carolina, a Republican Convention in 1868 gave to him the homestead and personal property exemption law; men who would disfranchise every poor man in the State by requiring a property qualification for voters; and requiring all voters to show their tax receipts before being allowed the election franchise. These are the men that the Journal and its ku klux confederates want sent to the Convention, but who the people of North Carolina have determined shall remain at home.

The Journal wants the Constitution of 1835 re-enacted; a Constitution which experienced no material change until 1865, when, after years of blood and suffering and pain North Carolina emerged from her bonds of slavery and tyranny into the broad light of a free State; when, as the Journal says,—"Strangers, aliens in blood, in affection, in interest, took possession of the State, and under the protection of federal bayonets fastened upon us our present Constitution, infamous in some of its principles, antagonistic to our best interests in nearly all."

The Journal wants the Constitution of 1835 re-enacted; a Constitution which experienced no material change until 1865, when, after years of blood and suffering and pain North Carolina emerged from her bonds of slavery and tyranny into the broad light of a free State; when, as the Journal says,—"Strangers, aliens in blood, in affection, in interest, took possession of the State, and under the protection of federal bayonets fastened upon us our present Constitution, infamous in some of its principles, antagonistic to our best interests in nearly all."

This warlike message from the Governor soon brought forth a reply from the Secretary, who regretted that such serious opposition should be entertained to the continuance of Gen. Jenkins' old war horses in North Carolina. He had referred the Governor's letter to Gen. Jones, who was commanding there, "with the hope that the evil complained of would be inquired into, and if found remediable, would be corrected."

It had been continued only from the necessity of the case. It was supposed that benefit would result from sending the horses there, not only to the horses but to the people! Complaints similar to those made had come up from various counties in Virginia, too, for the crops of the last season were scant almost everywhere, and some irregularities are too apt to occur with the rather irregular and partially disciplined cavalymen sent with the horses. Virginia authorities have been content with the efforts to redress these grievances by appeal to the officers commanding, and no effort has been made or intimated of a purpose to expel them by force.

All this gammon by Jeff. Davis' war Secretary didn't pacify an outraged and defiant people, and on March 21st, 1868, the Governor wrote to the Secretary that the impressment soundrels had been lying to him. He says that the method of these men "was to go to a farmer's house and tell him they wanted corn at \$1.50 per bushel, and if he did not sell they would take it. In some instances their Quartermasters attended public sales, and publicly notified the assemblages, (most of them families of absent soldiers), that they need not bid for the corn, that they were determined to have it. Yielding when resistance would have been useless, they (the cavalry) took the corn at such prices as they saw proper to pay—and this is not impressment!"

I complain that a large body of cavalry horses are in North Carolina, eating up the substance of the people in a region desolated by the drought and reduced to the verge of starvation, impressing it at prices about one half the market rates—the people or the horses suffer. I ask for the removal of the horses. It is denied or refused. That is the question. I am unwilling to see the corn taken from the mouths of women and children for the use of any troops. I earnestly request their removal.

The Post has more of these beautiful little glimpses at Confederate times, and asks the people of North Carolina. Do they want any more of such things? Chicago is badly strangled financially. The delinquent tax list totals up \$8,730,000, and the city is borrowing money to meet the deficits in its treasury by reason of the shortcomings of tax-payers. But worse than that, it is acknowledged that if all the delinquent taxes were collected they would not be sufficient to pay the outstanding liabilities of the city not provided for in the funded debt.

In other words, a parcel of old broken down army horses, with their bands of officers and privates, were sent to eat out a section of country where but little had been left from the drought of the previous year, and although the Governor of the State was absolutely hoarding corn elsewhere and sending it to the famishing wives and children of

soldiers who had been torn away and sent off to Virginia, these army locusts were swarming over the whole country, devouring everything they could lay their hands on, and passing corn and forage at less than one half of what it was worth.

Mr. Seddon referred the letter of the Governor to Gen. S. Jones, in whose command the horses were, and Lieut. Cook, of the 8th Virginia Cavalry, reports to him that the horses were sent to North Carolina because they could not be fed in Virginia; that impressments had been made from persons who had refused to take Confederate money in payment of their contracts, which he did not consider impressment. He further stated that if he had North Carolina money he could buy as much forage as necessary without making impressments.

More than a month after the Governor had written to the Secretary of War about the outrages complained of, in a letter dated Raleigh, February 25th, 1873, he again wrote to Mr. Seddon a letter, in which he alluded to the fact that he had written him "respectfully asking the removal of a lot of broken down cavalry horses from the north-western counties of this State, of Gen. Jenkins' command, which were devouring the substance of a people threatened with famine," and that he "had not the pleasure of receiving a reply to that letter."

"I beg leave to inform you that their depredations are still continued, and they have become not only a nuisance, but a terror to the community. With every possible disposition to aid in the support of the army, I have the strongest reasons conceivable—the existence of my own people—for declining to permit these horses to remain in that section of the State. Where the question of starvation is narrowed down to women and children on the one side, and some worthless cavalry horses on the other, I can have no difficulty in making a choice. Unless they are removed soon, I shall be under the painful necessity of calling out the militia of the adjoining counties and drive them from the State. I hope, however, to be spared such a proceeding."

This warlike message from the Governor soon brought forth a reply from the Secretary, who regretted that such serious opposition should be entertained to the continuance of Gen. Jenkins' old war horses in North Carolina. He had referred the Governor's letter to Gen. Jones, who was commanding there, "with the hope that the evil complained of would be inquired into, and if found remediable, would be corrected."

It had been continued only from the necessity of the case. It was supposed that benefit would result from sending the horses there, not only to the horses but to the people! Complaints similar to those made had come up from various counties in Virginia, too, for the crops of the last season were scant almost everywhere, and some irregularities are too apt to occur with the rather irregular and partially disciplined cavalymen sent with the horses. Virginia authorities have been content with the efforts to redress these grievances by appeal to the officers commanding, and no effort has been made or intimated of a purpose to expel them by force.

All this gammon by Jeff. Davis' war Secretary didn't pacify an outraged and defiant people, and on March 21st, 1868, the Governor wrote to the Secretary that the impressment soundrels had been lying to him. He says that the method of these men "was to go to a farmer's house and tell him they wanted corn at \$1.50 per bushel, and if he did not sell they would take it. In some instances their Quartermasters attended public sales, and publicly notified the assemblages, (most of them families of absent soldiers), that they need not bid for the corn, that they were determined to have it. Yielding when resistance would have been useless, they (the cavalry) took the corn at such prices as they saw proper to pay—and this is not impressment!"

I complain that a large body of cavalry horses are in North Carolina, eating up the substance of the people in a region desolated by the drought and reduced to the verge of starvation, impressing it at prices about one half the market rates—the people or the horses suffer. I ask for the removal of the horses. It is denied or refused. That is the question. I am unwilling to see the corn taken from the mouths of women and children for the use of any troops. I earnestly request their removal.

The Post has more of these beautiful little glimpses at Confederate times, and asks the people of North Carolina. Do they want any more of such things? Chicago is badly strangled financially. The delinquent tax list totals up \$8,730,000, and the city is borrowing money to meet the deficits in its treasury by reason of the shortcomings of tax-payers. But worse than that, it is acknowledged that if all the delinquent taxes were collected they would not be sufficient to pay the outstanding liabilities of the city not provided for in the funded debt.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is hereby called to the fact that the Carolina Central Railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequalled facility for business shipments from

Wilmington and all Eastern Cities, TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY,

Rutherfordton, Asheville, Greenville, Spartanburg, etc.

and all stations on the Atlantic, York, and Ohio, Atlanta and Richmond Air Lines, North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads, as well as all points in Georgia and Alabama. Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned, Office in Bank of New Haven Building, Wilmington, N. C., F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

CLYDE'S NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES, VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAST FREIGHT ROUTES TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH.

NEW YORK, New York and Wilmington Steamship Co., Semi-weekly. Sailing from New York.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M., And from Wilmington, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOSTON AND FALL RIVER. New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, connecting with the

OLD COLONY RAILROAD, AND STEAMERS DAILY BETWEEN Boston and New York.

SEMI-WEEKLY. Between New York and Wilmington, Wednesday and Saturday, from each port.

Shippers may rely on the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route.

NO DELAYS. Connecting at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the Carolina Central Railway and Cape Fear River Railroad.

Through Bills of Lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA CLYDE'S WILMINGTON LINE. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

W. F. CLARK, General Agent, Wilmington, N. C. A. D. CAULFIELD, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE AND SOUTHERN STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, FOR TATION COMPANY, VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH.

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON LINE, Semi-Weekly. Sailing from BALTIMORE, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., AND FROM WILMINGTON, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Between Baltimore and Wilmington, Baltimore and Philadelphia St. Bt. Co. Daily via Canal. Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

NO DELAYS. Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON STEAMERS. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

A. D. CAULFIELD, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON STEAMSHIP CO., Semi-Weekly. Sailing from WILMINGTON, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., AND FROM BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Between Wilmington and Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia St. Bt. Co. Daily via Canal. Between Wilmington and Philadelphia.

NO DELAYS. Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON STEAMERS. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

A. D. CAULFIELD, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON STEAMSHIP CO., Semi-Weekly. Sailing from WILMINGTON, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., AND FROM BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Between Wilmington and Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia St. Bt. Co. Daily via Canal. Between Wilmington and Philadelphia.

NO DELAYS. Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON STEAMERS. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

A. D. CAULFIELD, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON STEAMSHIP CO., Semi-Weekly. Sailing from WILMINGTON, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., AND FROM BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Between Wilmington and Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia St. Bt. Co. Daily via Canal. Between Wilmington and Philadelphia.

NO DELAYS. Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON STEAMERS. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

A. D. CAULFIELD, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

THE WEEKLY POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1876.

LITERARY.

Annie de Geierstein, by Sir Walter Scott, published this day, is the seventh volume of an entire new edition of The Waverley Novels, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, entitled "Peterson's Cheap Edition for the Million of The Waverley Novels. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music store, at 25 cents.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine for June is particularly interesting for the ladies. It contains all the latest fashions in the world, besides it is an excellent family paper, all of the stories being well written and chaste. Frank Leslie understands the taste of the ladies, has for many years made it a study, and has achieved a perfect success. No magazine in this country is so popular with the ladies, and deserving so. Terms \$3 50 per annum. Address the publishers, 537 Pearl street, New York.

The Overland Monthly for May. The current issue of this welcome publication contains an excellent table of contents. The Western flavor is exceedingly well maintained, in such articles as the Ascent of Mount Rainier; Shadows of the Plains, a poem by Joaquin Miller; Big Jack Small, by J. W. Gally, one of the most characteristic sketches ever published in the magazine; A Theory of Cloud-Bursts; and The Indigenous Civilizations of America, by T. A. Harcourt, one of the best papers in this number. John S. Hittell treats of the Spirit of the Age from an extremely liberal standpoint. Wm. J. Shaw has commenced the publication of some of his researches in ancient lands, the first paper being entitled The Temple of Heliopolis, while editorial reference is made to his extensive travels, and the fact mentioned that he is now having constructed in London, for San Francisco or some other place in California, a telescope of the greatest magnifying power, it is believed, of any now in existence. The great object-glasses for this were purchased before he heard of Mr. Lick's famous donation in that behalf. This number abounds in good poetry, for besides Joaquin Miller we have Wait; Or not at all, by the editor; and a touching contribution from Miss Coolbrith entitled Beside the Dead. The editor furnishes the fifth chapter of his Autobiography of a Philosopher. Among the stories are The Regulus of the Netherlands, by Dr. Ver Meer; A Queer Mistake; and A Dead-Head. Etc., and Current Literature, all varied. J. A. Carmany & Co., publishers, San Francisco, \$4 per annum.

Valmaseda's latest proclamation to the Cuban insurgents shows that he is conscious of impending danger. He will pardon all the rebels who will surrender before May 30, but the rebels are making such headway that they evidently think they will soon turn the tables on the Captain General. Last week ten valuable estates were burned in the district of Colon, which is getting rather close to Havana. Seventy estates have been destroyed together with an immense amount of sugar, in the last few months, and the plan of the insurgents is, avowedly, to lay waste the whole country, and drive Valmaseda into the sea. Cuba is fast becoming a mass of ruins, revolution is imminent every day in Havana, and a crisis is evidently approaching.

If we want to win a brilliant victory over Democracy in 1876, we must organize for the great battle. The opposition is sanguine, watchful, and thoroughly in earnest. The only common tie which binds them together is "anything to beat the Republican party." On this platform they are united. To defeat and rout them we must be equally united. Local jealousies must be laid aside until the great national question is decided. Our party organization should be complete in every town, city, county and State. If we thus present a solid front, we shall beat the enemy's charge, and keep the Government, for the next ten years at least, in the hands of the party who have proven worthy of its confidence and support. To organize is to win.—Chronicle.

There are hundreds of poor Democrats in North Carolina who are in the enjoyment of a home furnished them at the hands of the Republican party. Had it not been for the Homestead provision of our present Constitution, their wives and children would now be homeless. Will such men be longer governed by passion and prejudice? Let them reflect. Passion, prejudice and hate will avail you nothing, and the leaders of Democracy will desert you when the sheriff's execution is made operative.—Take warning, poor men of all parties, and vote for the only party that has exhibited any interest in your welfare.—Era.

It requires no prophet to predict a cold summer as long as the North Atlantic is filled with immense fields of floating ice. The effect of this glacial proximity will be sensibly felt throughout this country. The steamship Nova Scotia, which arrived from Liverpool at Baltimore a few days ago, reported experiencing great difficulty in getting through, and a large number of ships were seen frozen solidly in the ice-fields. The presence of such quantities of ice in the North Atlantic at this season of the year is unusual, and it will perceptibly affect our climate for several weeks at least.

Small Farms and Better Culture.

This country wants smaller farms. As a general rule, our farms are too large. If a man has a large farm property—that is, so as to make it yield up to its full capacity, and at the same time to be growing better—there can be no objection to his adding field to field, and farming largely. And there are some advantages peculiar to large farms, such as a greater diversity and a more systematic rotation of crops which a man of large means has a perfect right to pursue for himself. But generally speaking the capital employed in carrying on farms is very small, and the size of the farms is out of all proportion to the means invested. It is a distressing sight to see fields half-tilled. Such farming is pernicious as an example. It corrupts and finally kills the soil, and degrades the cause of agriculture.

We are not prepared to say just how many acres a farmer ought to cultivate further than that he ought to attempt no more than he can cultivate thoroughly and well. The Romans illustrated the importance of thorough tillage by the following apologue: A vine dresser had two daughters and a vineyard, which the eldest daughter was to inherit. He gave a third of his vineyard for a portion, notwithstanding which, he had the same quantity of fruit as formerly. When his youngest daughter was married he gave her half of what remained, and still the produce of the vineyard was undiminished. This resulted from his bestowing as much labor on the third part left, after his daughters had received their portion as he had been accustomed to give to the whole vineyard. There is not a farmer in this whole Albemarle country who might not repeat with great success the experiment of the old Roman.

The large ideas which are so striking a characteristic of us as a nation, and in general so honorable, have taken an unfortunate direction in dictating the size of our farms. The farm of the famed Cincinnatus consisted of but five acres. When Dido landed on the coast of Africa, the inhabitants, disposed to be hospitable and generous, gave her as much land as a bull's hide would cover, and when, with a woman's wit she cut the hide into small strips and enclosed a larger portion of ground, the better for the roads, the better the schools, more social relations. These are all important points and public opinion should be directed toward this accomplishment.—Chronicle.

Some years since, the pastor of a New England village church adopted a plan to interest the members of his flock in the study of the Bible. It was this: At the Wednesday evening meeting he would give out some topic to be discussed on the ensuing week, thus giving a week for them to study up. One week the subject was St. Paul. After the preliminary devotional exercises, the pastor called upon the deacons to "speak to the question." One immediately arose and began to describe the personal appearance of the great apostle to the Gentiles. He said St. Paul was a tall, rather spare man, with black hair and eyes, dark complexion, bilious temperament, etc. His picture of Paul was a faithful portrait of himself. He sat down and another pillar of the church, an aged and venerable man, took the floor. He said, "I think the brother preceding me has given the Scriptures to little purpose if his description of St. Paul is a sample of his Biblical knowledge. St. Paul was, as I understand it, a rather short, thick-set man, with sandy hair, gray eyes, a florid complexion, and a nervous, impetuous temperament," giving, like his predecessor, an accurate picture of himself. He was followed by another who had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and who, without an invertebrate stammer, He spoke about as follows: "My brother, I have never found in my B-Bible much about the p-p-personal app-p-pearance of St. P-paul. But one thing is clearly established, and that is, St. P-paul had an i-i-impediment in his s-speech." A "tidal wave" of audible smiles swept over the congregation, and good clergyman taking his full quota. He immediately arose and dismissed the assembly.

The young hero of the following narrative must have a mercurial temperament. The Gilroy (Cal.) Advocate says: A few days ago Mrs. Anna Babb's little boy drank a pound of quack-silver. The child is less than three years old and even in California is considered rather young to indulge in so strong a beverage. He found the mercury bottle in some rubbish in an old trunk, while playing and drank the whole, leaving but a few drops. The physician was sent for, who administered some light remedy. The child gave no other indication of having taken the mercury than drowsiness. The metal did not all leave the stomach for ten days, but he was about all the time, and is now bright as ever.

Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania has joined the Blaine republicans. He begins to think the men who saved the Union ought to surrender it. The people of Pennsylvania will at the proper time send the Judge a copy company with Hawley and others, whose minds are biased by that terrible disease known as presidential fever. The White House is the rock upon which are shipwrecked many hundreds of men who might be saved to their country.—New York State.

The Pope, we are told by a French paper, has been offered a magnificent palace in Brooklyn. Keep away, old man, keep away.

A funny incident lately occurred in the gas office in Chicago. The wife of a member of the Illinois Senate entered to pay her bill, carrying her portfolio, as was her custom, in her right hand. Having occasion to write her signature, she changed her pocket-book to her left hand, then started to go out. Noticing that her right hand was empty, she missed her pocket-book, and turning to a rough-looking individual who had been standing by in the meantime, exclaimed: "I'll thank you for my pocket-book, sir." Two or three of the book-keepers rushed out, expecting to see the man try to escape, but he stood still and calmly answered: "I haven't it, ma'am. You certainly have; I had it down a moment ago, here, and you are the only person who could have taken it." "I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the stranger, "but I am not that." "I'll have you arrested and searched," cried the irate lady. As you please," responded the man. And as the madam tried to open the door to call a policeman, she discovered her purse in her left hand. The stranger smilingly listened to a profuse and prolonged apology.

More than a hundred years ago one Paul Levere saw two lights flash from the steeple of the Old South Church in Boston. He knew what they meant, and, vaulting into his saddle, rode like a good fellow, shouting, "The British are coming!" This was a worthy act for that day, but it is not a little singular that certain persons, who would make it a penal offense to refer to the past brilliant achievements of the Republican party, should themselves house over this fabled story more than a century old. What do they think of the brave fellow who mailed the flag to the shattered staff of Sumter in 1861?—Chronicle.

It ought to be mentioned as a singular proof of the influence of Providence in the affairs of men that the small-pox this season has been almost wholly confined to anti-Beecher folks.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 17TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 347 casks. Market firm at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages.
ROBIN—Receipts 768 bbls. Market firm at \$1 50 for strained. Sales of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 190 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip and \$3 60 for virgin and \$1 30 for hard. Market steady.
TAR—Receipts 133 bbls. Sales of 125 bbls at \$1 40 p bbl. Market quiet.
CORROS—Receipts 34 bales. Market dull and nominal. No transactions. Official quotations are entirely nominal.

MAY, 16TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 242 casks. Market steady. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,344 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 500 bbls Low Pale at \$5 00, and 600 bbls Pale and Extra Pale at \$5 75 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 170 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$3 60 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip and \$1 40 for hard.
TAR—Receipts 126 bbls. Sales 150 bbls at \$1 40 per bbl. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 57 bales. Market quiet. Sales 150 bales at \$1 15 cents p lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 17TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 111 casks. Market strong. Sales of 50 cask (city distilled) at 30¢ per gallon.
ROBIN—Receipts 739 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 600 bbls No. 2 at \$1 65, 119 bbls at \$2 25 for Low No. 1, \$5 50 for Pale \$5 75-80 for Extra Pale.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$4 50 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.
TAR—Receipts 280 bbls. No sales.
CORROS—Receipts 3 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 17TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 111 casks. Market strong. Sales of 50 cask (city distilled) at 30¢ per gallon.
ROBIN—Receipts 739 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 600 bbls No. 2 at \$1 65, 119 bbls at \$2 25 for Low No. 1, \$5 50 for Pale \$5 75-80 for Extra Pale.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$4 50 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.
TAR—Receipts 280 bbls. No sales.
CORROS—Receipts 3 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 17TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 111 casks. Market strong. Sales of 50 cask (city distilled) at 30¢ per gallon.
ROBIN—Receipts 739 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 600 bbls No. 2 at \$1 65, 119 bbls at \$2 25 for Low No. 1, \$5 50 for Pale \$5 75-80 for Extra Pale.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$4 50 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.
TAR—Receipts 280 bbls. No sales.
CORROS—Receipts 3 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 17TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 111 casks. Market strong. Sales of 50 cask (city distilled) at 30¢ per gallon.
ROBIN—Receipts 739 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 600 bbls No. 2 at \$1 65, 119 bbls at \$2 25 for Low No. 1, \$5 50 for Pale \$5 75-80 for Extra Pale.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$4 50 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.
TAR—Receipts 280 bbls. No sales.
CORROS—Receipts 3 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 17TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 111 casks. Market strong. Sales of 50 cask (city distilled) at 30¢ per gallon.
ROBIN—Receipts 739 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 600 bbls No. 2 at \$1 65, 119 bbls at \$2 25 for Low No. 1, \$5 50 for Pale \$5 75-80 for Extra Pale.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$4 50 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.
TAR—Receipts 280 bbls. No sales.
CORROS—Receipts 3 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 17TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 111 casks. Market strong. Sales of 50 cask (city distilled) at 30¢ per gallon.
ROBIN—Receipts 739 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 600 bbls No. 2 at \$1 65, 119 bbls at \$2 25 for Low No. 1, \$5 50 for Pale \$5 75-80 for Extra Pale.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 600 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls at \$4 50 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip, and \$1 40 for hard. Market steady.
TAR—Receipts 280 bbls. No sales.
CORROS—Receipts 3 bales. Market quiet, with no sales to report. The following are the quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

WILMINGTON, N. C. this date.

ROBIN—Receipts 1,344 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 500 bbls Low Pale at \$5 00, and 600 bbls Pale and Extra Pale at \$5 75 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 170 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$3 60 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip and \$1 40 for hard.
TAR—Receipts 133 bbls. Sales of 125 bbls at \$1 40 p bbl. Market quiet.
CORROS—Receipts 34 bales. Market dull and nominal. No transactions. Official quotations are entirely nominal.

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this date.

ROBIN—Receipts 1,344 bbls. Strained rosin firm. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 50, 500 bbls Low Pale at \$5 00, and 600 bbls Pale and Extra Pale at \$5 75 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 170 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$3 60 for virgin and \$2 20 for yellow dip and \$1 40 for hard.
TAR—Receipts 133 bbls. Sales of 125 bbls at \$1 40 p bbl. Market quiet.
CORROS—Receipts 34 bales. Market dull and nominal. No transactions. Official quotations are entirely nominal.

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary 14 cents p lb
Good Ordinary 14 1/2
Low Middling 15
Good Middling 15 1/2

MAY, 18TH.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 30¢ per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.
ROBIN—Receipts 1,192 bbls. Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 500 do good Strained at \$1 55 per bbl.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 400 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 40 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.
TAR—Receipts 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at \$1 40. Market steady.
CORROS—Receipts 20 bales. Market quiet and dull. The following are the official quotations: